INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 134---- BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 7 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

"WE HAVE ONLY HOISTED DANGER SIGNAL"

Bombs Dropped to "Make Deaf Hear" and Not to Kill

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT'S STATEMENT

We Want to Organise Society on Socialist Basis

—:o:—

"ADOPTED THIS METHOD OF WARNING TO PREVENT UNTOLD SUFFERING"

DELHI, June 6.

With usual police arrangements and precaution, the trial of Bhaghat Singh and Dutt was resumed to-day. Dr. Robson was further examined by Mr. Asaf Ali. The accused, as they entered the room, shouted "Long Live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism".

Witness stated that he was not shown the place of the explosion. Witness admitted that the effect of the explosion might have been lessened by the wooden surroundings of the seats on which the members were sitting. Witness considered that those bombs were of the nature that they would explode on coming into contact with the floor. They would not explode in the air. Amongst fragments there were no nails and stones which are generally found in bombs. Witness also stated that according to the Government, certain chemicals were forbidden, as those chemicals would generate a large quantity of Carbon Monoxide which was a poisonous gas, and that there were no such chemicals in the bombs thrown in the Assembly. But witness added that Picric Acid was capable of producing carbon monoxide but in the presence of Potassium Chlorate, Picric Acid could not produce enough carbon monoxide to kill persons. At 11.10 this morning, examination of Dr. Robson concluded.

Inspector Hurst was the next prosecution witness. He stated that on 8th April, after the bomb incident, he was instructed to go to the Assembly Hall and on going there he took some photographs. Mr. H. F. Wilson was the next prosecution witness.

DAMAGE TO FLOOR.

Mr. H. F. Wilson, Officer-in-Charge of the P.W.D. (Woodkorks), Delhi, said that he was called at 3.30 in the afternoon of 8th April, to repair some damage benches. On that afternoon the police were carrying on their investigation, and he was not allowed to do any repairs. So he was called the next day at 11 o'clock.

The next day he came and inspected the benches. The floor of the Assembly was damaged over an area of 324 square inches. The witness also stated that he found pieces of iron in the damaged seats, which he handed over to the Police.

MAGISTRATE IN WITNESS BOX.

Sardar Abdul Samad Khan, First Class Magistrate, who conducted the Identification Parade, in the New Delhi Police Station and Chandni Chowk Police Station, was then examined. He gave details of the Identification Parade he held.

Replying to the Court, he said that no witnesses who were called in failed to identify the two accused.

Mr. Jamil Ahmad, P.W.D. Draftsman, New Delhi, was then examined for five minutes. He deposed that he made a correct map of the Assembly.

Mr. Mahomed Amin, Head Constable, was then examined. He stated that he recorded the first information report in the New Delhi Police Station, on 8th April.

SUB-INSPECTORS GIVE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Ramsarup and Mr. Sardar Ali, Sub-Inspectors, were then examined. The latter stated that he went to the Assembly Chamber on 8th April at about 1 P.M., and Sergeant Terry handed over to him a pistol, two magazines and certain other things. The accused were not searched in his presence.

Sub-Inspector Chet Singh, who collected fragments of the bomb thrown in the Assembly, was then examined. He stated that the fragments collected were put into a box by him and sealed.

The Court adjourned for lunch at 1.45 P.M.

PROSECUTION CLOSES.

Superintendent Jeffreys, examined after lunch, stated he had submitted report of the details about the incident. The prosecution closed with the examination of this witness.

The Court then asked the accused if they had anything to add to the statement they had submitted already. Both accused replying in the negative, Mr. Asaf Ali, counsel of accused, read out the statement at 3 in the afternoon.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

Following is the written statement of Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt, submitted to the Court:—

We stand charged with serious offences, and at this stage we must explain our conduct. The following questions arise; viz., (1) Were the bombs thrown into the Chamber? and if so why? and (2) Is the charge as framed by the Lower correct or otherwise?

WITNESSES HAVE PERJURED.

To the first half of the first question, our reply is in the affirmative. But some of the so-called eye-witnesses have periured themselves, and since we are not denying our liability to any extent and such as it is let our statement about them be judged for what it is worth.

By way of illustration, we may pont out that the evidence of Sergeant Terry, regarding the seizure of a pistol from one of us, is a deliberate falsehood; for neither of us had a pistol at the time we gave ourselves up.

Other witnesses who deposed to having seen the bombs thrown by us, have not scrupled to tell lies patent on the face of them. It has its own moral for those who aim at judicial purity and fair-play. At the same time we acknowledge the fairness of the Public Prosecutor and the judicial attitude of the Court so far.

In our reply to the next half of the first question, we are constrained to go into some detail, to offer full and frank explanations of our motive and the circumstances leading up to what has now become a historic event.

NOT AGAINST INDIVIDUAL BUT INSTITUTION.

When we were told by some of the Police Officers who visited us in jai, that Lord Irwin in his address to the joint session of the two Houses, after the event in question, described it as an attack directed against no individual, but against the institution itself we readily recognised that the true significance of the incident had been correctly appreciated. We are next to none in our love of humanity and so far from having any malice against any individual, we hold human life sacred beyond words. We are neither perpetrators of dastardly outrages, and, therefore, a disgrace to the country as pseudo-Socialists such as Diwan Chamanlal is reported to have described us, nor are we lunatics

(Continued on page 7.)

AMANULLAH'S MESSAGE TO HINDUS

—:o:—

I SHALL EVER BE THANKFUL TO YOU

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 3.

"The Daily Pratap", Lahore has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to ex-King Amanullah in reply to their telegram on behalf of the Hindus expressing sympathy with the ex-King:

"Amanullah shall ever be thankful to the Hindus of India for the sympathies that they entertained for the Afghan cause".—A. P. I.

RHINELAND EVACUATION

—:o:—

Experts' Report Before World Diplomats

LONDON, June 6.

Paris.—Dr. Stresemann is expected here generally to propose to convene the World Diplomatic Conference at Madrid to ratify the Report of the Exports on the evacuation of Rhineland.—Free Press.

King Progressing

—:o:—

LONDON, June 6.

It is learned that the King did not suffer any ill effects owing to transaction of business connected with the change over of the Government. He again sat up in his room for a short period yesterday.

It is hoped that in view of his steady though slow progress His Majesty will be able to travel to Sandringham on June 19 as originally arranged.—Reuter.

DR. SATYAPAL

CASE POSTPONED

DELHI, June 6.

The case against Dr. Satyapal, which was fixed for hearing on the 8th and 9th instant, has again been postponed to the 26th and 27th instant.—Free Press.

FIRE IN STORE OF EXPLOSIVES

—:o:—

11 KILLED: 13 INJURED

LONDON, June 6.

Udine—Eleven workmen have been killed and 13 injured in a fire in a store of explosives and war material near Spilimbergo.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH WILL BECOME KING OF AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

A PROPHECY

SECUNDERABAD, June 4.

A famous local astrologer predicts that Amanullah becomes Amir this year. Wherever he goes he will be called back by his countrymen to take the reigns of administration, and the Astrologer is of opinion that the frontier troubles will continue till he becomes Amir, and says that the present disturbances will involve Baluchistan, Persia, Russia and will lead to a world war.—"Hindustan Times."

LAHORE CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED

—:o:—

CHARGE OF SEDITION

LAHORE, June 6.

Khwaja Golam Mohammad, Secretary of the Congress and Khilafat Committees, was arrested this morning under Section 124-A, in connection with a speech delivered at a meeting of the Nawajawan Bharat Sabha, on 12th May, outside Mochi Gate, charging the Government of the murder of Mahasaya Rajpal. He was produced before the Additional District Magistrate, and released on a bail of Rs. 500. The case comes up on 12th June.—Free Press.

LATE MR. J. C. SOUZA

—:o:—

LAHORE JOURNALIST DEAD

LAHORE, June 6.

The death occurred this morning of Mr. Joshiah Clement Souza in the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore. Mr. Souza was a journalist of several years' standing having served in the "Statesman", the now defunct "Morning Post", the "Civil and Military Gazette", the "Daily Gazette", Karachi, the "Muslim Outlook" and the "Sunday Times". He was the editor of the last named two papers.—A. P.

LORD CHELMSFORD FOR INDIA OFFICE.

CABINET COMPLETE

—:o:—

List tobe out this Evening

LONDON, June 6.

Reuter understands that Lord Chelmsford has been selected for India Office.—Reuter.

It is understood that the Cabinet has been completed and names will be issued to-morrow evening. Its first meeting will be held on Monday after which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will proceed to Scotland on a short holiday.

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden and Mr. Thomas spent 90 minutes with the Secretarial staff at 10 Downing Street this morning.

Interviewed by Reuter in the afternoon Mr. MacDonald said: "I went to Downing Street to set moving the organisation work connected with the first real handling of unemployment problem. The work has already begun."

Mr. Arthur Henderson is now mentioned for Foreign Secretaryship which rumour previously assigned to Mr. J. H. Thomas.

It is reliably stated that Mr. J. H. Thomas will be Lord Privy Seal and combine with it the new post of dealing with unemployment problem.—Reuter.

LIBERALS' ELECTION COST

—:o:—

LONDON, June 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Liberal election campaign cost a million sterling.—Free Press.

Churchill Seeks New Job!

—:o:—

ENGAGED IN WRITING ANCESTOR'S BIOGRAPHY

LONDON, June 6.

It is reported that Mr. Winston Churchill, now thrown out of office, has followed the example of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Birkenhead and has signed jurnalistic contracts. Mr. Churchill is now working at the biography of his great ancestor, Marlborough, and it is anticipated he will shortly join the directorates of journalistic ventures.—Free Press.

LORD OLIVIER STILL REGARDED AS DOCTRIONAIRE

LONDON, June 5.

It is likely that the complete list of the personnel of the second MacDonald Cabinet will be announced on Friday.

Enquiries made by the Free Press have elicited the fact that Lord Olivier, whose claims to the office of the Secretary of the State for India are strong, is still regarded as a doctrionaire. Commander Wedgwood's inclusion in the Cabinet is problematical.

The British India Union is giving on the 26th instant a lunch at Hotel Cecil to the unofficial Assembly members who are now here. Lord Reading will take the Chair.—Free Press.

TWO CONSERVATIVES RETURNED

—:o:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION

LONDON, June 5.

The Oxford University has returned two Conservatives Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir Charles Oman. There is no change.—Reuter.

MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJEA ARRESTED UNDER SEC. 124 A

—:o:—

Sequel to Publication of Dr. Sunderland's "India in Bondage"

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjea, Editor of the "Modern Review" was arrested this morning at his residence in Townshend Road, under Section 124-A and released on personal recognisance and bond. The arrest is believed to be in connection with the publication of Dr. Sunderland's book on "India in Bondage."

The case is posted for June 12, when the case against Mr. Sajanidas, Printer and Publisher of the book also comes up.—Free Press.

J. T. SUNDERLAND: AN APPRECIATION.

—:o:—

The following appreciation of Dr. J. T. Sunderland, author of "India In Bondage" is culled from the latest issue of "Modern Review":—

Dr. J T Sunderland M.A., D.D., author of "The Spark in the Clod," "Travel and Life in Palestine," "The Origin and Character of the Bible," "Because Men are not Stones," "Oh to be Rich and Young," "Wealth, Beauty and Youth for All," "What is the Bible," "India, America and World Brotherhood," "The Cause of Famines in India," "Rising Japan," "Religion and Evolution" etc. etc., had his latest book "India in Bondage: her Right to Freedom," published in Calcutta towards the end of 1928. The book ran through its first edition very quickly and into a second edition by the second quarter of 1929.

On the 24th of May the Calcutta Police raided the "Modern Review" office as well as the residence of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, the editor of the "Modern Review" and seized forty-four copies of "India in Bondage," three manuscript copies of the same and some correspondence. The search warrant also contained an order to arrest Sj. Sajani Kanta Das, B.S., Manager, Prabasi Press, the printer and publisher of the book, who was released on bail after arrest. He was charged with sedition (sec. 124-A I. P. C.)

Dr. Sunderland is a well-known author in America and India. He has been famous as a writer on religious and other subjects and this charge of sedition against his book has created great sensation in India. This case will attract the attention of all India, being more or less an international affair. The author is an American subject and is not likely to be tried for any alleged violation of British-Indian law. It would be neither fair nor legal to pass any judgment on his latest book, the contents of which are *sub judice*, but one may perhaps introduce some of his other books to the public, so that they may know a little more of this much talked-of American author in India.

NOT A BELIEVER IN OLD AGE.

Dr. Sunderland is well-nigh ninety years of age; but he does not believe in old age. He prescribes "Youth for All" in one of his most interesting books. He cites in this book the achievements of Cato, who learned Greek at eighty; of Theophrastus, who began his Characters of Men at the age of ninety; of Goethe, who completed Faust at eighty; of Michael Angelo, whose genius was still great at eighty-three; of Victor Hugo who was wonderfully active at eighty-three; and of many others like Martineau, Palmerston and Linnaeas. Dr. Sunderland himself lives up to his standard of youthfulness and began his book "India in Bondage" when he was past four score years.

As a leader of the Unitarian Church Dr. Sunderland's faith in God is living, and in some of his books he has given such remarkable expression to his faith as would infect the strongest of unbelievers. But he has a different view of God's relation to man from that of the praying soul who devoutly leaves God to do everythin for him. Dr. Sunderland tells us the following tale in his book, "Because Men are not Stones":

Once when they were on a journey in the desert, a companion of Mohammed said to the Prophet, as they stopped at night: "I will not tie my camel, but will commit him to God." Replied the Prophet: "Tie thy camel, and then commit him to God."

Says Dr. Sunderland:

That was the true view of prayer. God is not our drudge. Prayer is not power whereby we can secure the boon of idleness for ourselves. To ask God to do for us what we ought to do for ourselves is not to honour but to insult him.

Would that the religiously-minded in India took a lesson from the above.

NOT A BLIND FOLLOWER OF THE BIBLE.

Though a devout Unitarian Christian Dr. Sunderland is outspoken where he considers the Bible to be *not infallible*. In his "Origin and Growth of the Bible" he criticizes many things in the Bible, such as items in the story of creation, the story of Jonah living for days within a whale, the story of Nebuchadnezzar eating rass like an ox for years, etc. He also criticizes historical mistakes, scientific errors, exaggerations in the Bible and condemns its childish representations of God, its morally degrading representations of God, and its inculcation of what is wrong. Dr. J. T. Sunderland, in short, is no man to keep silent over anything that he considers false, unjust, degrading or immoral.

The most important elements in Dr. Sunderland's character and idealism are his humanism and love of justice and peace the world over.

He strongly condemns all institutions, wherever found, which stand in the way of the realization of the ideal of world brotherhood. He does not spare his own country. He says:—

I recall with shame that some years ago we, as a nation, forgot, for the time being, our own past history and the very foundation principle of our democracy—that "all just government derives it power from the consent of the governed" and following the evil example of nations of Europe, we obtained a Colony, or rather dependency, in the Far East. Finding the people of the Philippine Islands struggling to free themselves from a tyrannical foreign power, instead, of aiding them, we committed the crime of seizing their country, carrying on a cruel war to subdue them and have held them ever since as our subjects undoubtedly feeling ourselves more at liberty to do this because they were of a race different from our own.

He does not spare India. He asks:—

How can she expect national unity; how can she hope to become a democracy or a government in any sense "of the people by the people" so long as these millions are robbed of their manhood and of the most elementary and fundamental rights of life? Their existence in her midst alienates from her the sympathy and regard of justice-loving men in all lands. The rights of these unfortunates (untouchables) must be restored to them if India is to be free or worthy of freedom. Happily the Indian people themselves are realizing this and are beginning to act in accordance with the realization.

Dr. Jabez Thomas Sunderland is no critic for the sake of criticism. He wants to purify the evil in modern human institutions, because he expects to realize thus the great ideal of world-wide human brotherhood. He declares it is no mere dream:

It is more than a dream, it is a vision from God, showing to men what ought to be realized, what will be realized, because the ideals of men are the promises of God. A surely, then, as that God is God—in other words, as surely as that truth is stronger than error, as surely as that right is stronger than wrong, as surely as that love is stronger than hate; as surely as that good is stronger than evil; so surely must brotherhood, wide as humanity, come.

NEW YORK.

New York, 6.

New York Market opened to-day nervous and irregular. The unsettling factors being the unfavourable Western belt forecast on the one hand and the Wall Street selling on the other. Weekly Government weather report fairly favourable Eastern part of the belt. Western part of the belt unfavourable July highest being 6 up (18.75). July lowest was 22 down (18.47). At closing the market improved and July closed 11 down. Expect irregular market temporarily but not inclined to follow short side from present level.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, June 6.

Hornby Homelrvk—"New York cables heavy liquidation well taken. Wet forecast Central West."

Hentz—"Cotton: Government weather report mixed. Somewhat favourable East of Mississipi, mostly unfavourable Western belt, shorts disposed to cover and there is less disposition to sell. Think it a good purchase on declines."

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect irregular market temporarily. Prefer awaiting effect of possibly favouable weather before rebuying. Have a favourable opinion long pull."

From New York:—"Reaction may extend somewhat further but not inclined to follow short side from present level."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, June 6.

COTTON.

Weekly weather report general progress only fair. Hot, dry weather needed."

Quotations:—

Sugar, September, 1.72 Cents.
Sugar, December, 1.79 Cents.
Wheat, July, 1.08 1/2 Dollars.
Wheat, September, 1.12 1/4 Doll.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, June 6.
July	18.58+.11
October	18.79—.11
December	18.93—.09
January	18.95—.13
March	19.06—.18
Middling Spot	8 18.95—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, June 6.
July	18.74—.05
October	18.67—.12
Middling Spot	10.04 unchanged

New York 10.55 a.m. As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	18.54+.34
October	18.75
January	18.92+.32

New York 11-45 a.m.

July	18.57+.32
October	18.75+.32
January	18.95+.29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 5.

Demand Bills 484.43

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 5.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	24
Frward	24-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 5.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. £19-3/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132-1/2.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-5/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88.
Conversion Loan £77-1/2.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £52.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57-1/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £67.
Consols £54-5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-1/2.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 5.

Copper, Braziers, £98.
Yellow Metal £76.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £23-7/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-1/2.
Tin, English Ingots £198-3/4.

COPPER—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 5.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16-3/4.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 5.

The market opened 16 points up July delivery and remained steady till closing hours. Demand for spot cotton was good. To-day's sales 10,000 Bales. Market looks firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 5 Opening	Closing
June		9.94+.13
July	10.00	9.95+.14
August		9.95+.14
September		9.95+.14
October	9.96	9.91+.13
November		9.89+.13
December		9.89+.13
January	9.95	9.90+.13
February		9.91+.13
March	9.98	9.85+.13
April		9.96+.16
May	9.97	9.97+.14
June		9.97+.15
Middling Spot		10.26+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, June 5. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	2,500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 5.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.39
Scinde, Fine	6.55
Scinde, Superfine	6.89
Bengal, Good	6.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.30
Bengal, Fine	6.55
Oomra, Good	6.80
Oomra, Fully Good	7.10
Oomra, Fine	7.40
Broach, Fully Good	8.25
Broach, Fine	8.50
Broach, Superfine	8.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 5
July	16.50
October	16.75
November	16.70
January	17.00
March	17.09
May	17.14
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
Afloat to Continent. Paid 38/6.
Barletta Russo, per 65-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
May/June shipment sellers 36/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat sellers 41/9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Not quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/9-3/4.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 11/11-1/4.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 11/11.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 11/11-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, fb., Spot d.10-3/4 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £8-5.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £16-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June shipment sellers £18-12-6.

LINSEED

London, June 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug. shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
June/July shipment. Hull sellers £15-7-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £18-2-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
July/Aug. delivery sellers 28/-.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec. delivery paid 28/1-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 5.

T T Berlin on London	20.38-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-3/8
T T Burssels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.67
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.04
T T London on Prague	163.76

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel doll.	1.06-7/8
September per bushel doll.	1.11 2-1/8
December. per bushel doll.	1.15 7/8

BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 6.

The local market opened at Rs. 330 Broach July/August delivery. In absence of any fluctuation the market remained steady throughtout and closed 5-30 as under:—

	Rs.
Broach July/August	330-1/2
New Broach April/May.	342-1/4
Oomra July/August	288
New Oomra Dec./Jan.	304-1/2
Bengal July/Aug.	230
New Bengal Dec./Jan.	266

Ready Market:—Poor demand.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 6.

Bengal 254 D.-J.
Bengal 250 July.
Broach 342 A.-M.
Broach 330 J.-A.
Umra 305 D.-J.
Umra 288 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, June 6.

Southern-Western Good 322.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 6.

200 G. G. Kesha & Co., Dhulia, 256.
300 G. G. Kesha & Co., Jamnagar, 236.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Arvi, 236.
100 Breul & Co., Warud, 308.
100 C. V. Jagjivan & Co., Nagpur, 300.
100 Bombay & Co., Khidakya, 255.
100 Langli & Co., Amalner, 243.
100 Ital India & Co., Nandarbar, 263.
100 Jusab Pirmamudh, Manavadar, 300.
100 Birla Bros., Harda, 267.
100 Birla Bros., Amraoti, 270.
100 P. R. Vakharia & Co., Sadli. 290 inferior.
100 Jetha Devji & Co., Akola, 240.
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas, Veraval, 227.
100 Volkart Bros., Nizamabad, 346.
100 Volkart Bros., Nagar, 240.
100 Volkart Bros., Darwaha, 270.
100 Volkart Bros., Dhulia, 240.
100 Volkart Bros., Amalner, 238.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	255	..
Bengal Fine	245	..
Bengal F G	240	225
Sindh-Punjab Fine	245	..
Sindh-Punjab F G	240	225
Wardha-Hingt Fine	310	285
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	285
Yeotmal Fine	300	275
Arvi Fine	300	275
Amraoti Fine	295	270
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	290	265
Mulkapur Fine	280	250
Khandesh Fine	265	240
Muthia Fine	245	230
Muthia F G	235	220
Nanded-Purna F G G S	305	270
Purna F G G S	295	270
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	295	270
Indore-Ujjain Fine	290	280
Burwah Sanavad Fine	295	270
Cambodia	415	..
Jinja	475	..
Busoga	480	..

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 6.

In full-pressed bales.	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	155	358,404
Central India	1,278	368,226
Barsi and Nagar	976	245,852
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1	83,173
Berar	2,071	759,639
Central Provinces	933	377,865
Total Oomras	5,414	2,193,159
Dholera	991	164,013
N. W. Provinces	..	60,959
Rajputana	98	42,983
Sind-Punjab	586	126,127
Broach	102	188,827
Coompta and Dharwar	995	82,596
Westerns-Northerns	127	34,620
Cocoanada	..	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	29,106
Persian	3	1,649
American	..	8,332
Egyptian and African	50	75,975
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	10
Total	8,366	3,008,361

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 6.

In full-pressed bales.	1st Sept. to 30th May. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,956	733,773
Japan and China	3,100	1,409,147
Coast Ports	..	17,116
Up-country by Rail	..	103,940
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	101,058
Total	7,056	2,365,034

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 6.

London Ready	24 1 0
London Forward	24 1 0
China Opening 2/4,4 Closing 2/4/4	
American cent.	52/5
Ready	55/5/6
Jeth Opening 55/4 54/14 Closing 52/2.	
Ashad Opeing 55/2 54/11 Closing 55/-.	
TEJI MANDI	
Jeth	0/12/0
Ashad	1/6/0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 6.

GOLD.	
Ready	21 6 9
Jeth	21 6 6
Asad	21 7 3
Narayan Mahonhar	21 9 3
N City	21 10 9

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

Bombay, June 6.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91 1/2 92 1/2	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202-5203.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Ganmukh)	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 3
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 6
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 3
Moon Mill	1 0 6
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 0 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
8383	9 11 0
yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 12 0
6800	10 12 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
DUKDI.	
Framji	1 2 3

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 6.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 5-6-29: 9122000, 1928-29; 8261000, 1927-28.

Receipts yesterday 5-6-29: 4000, 1928-29; 6000, 1927-28.

Exports to date 5-6-29: 7618000, 1928-29; 7114000, 1927-28.

Stock at Ports 31-5-29: 1088000, 1928-29; 1214000, 1927-28.

Stock at Interior Towns 31-5-29: 419000, 1928-29; 559000, 1927-28.

Stock at Liverpool 31-5-29: 1035000, 1928-29; 804000, 1927-28.

Visible Supply 31-5-29: 3015000, 1928-29; 3569000, 1927-28.

Quantity in Sight 31-5-29: 1513000, 1928-29; 1378900, 1927-28.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.

July close at 8.8/- up 2-3/8d.
October close at 8.8/3d. up 2-1/2d.
December close at 8.8/5d. up 2-3/8d.

Wheat Cable:—

Future depends entirely on American political action and weather, which presently favorable, but River Plate needs more rain to enable obtain complete full acreage.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
London Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 13-16 June.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 27-32 Ready.
London Banks Buying D D 1/5. 29-32 June.
London Banks buying D D 1/5 27/32 June.
London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/8 3/16 mail.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 923
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 121-3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119-1/4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133-1/2.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 159-1/8.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.84 15/16 5th instant.
Shanghai-London 2/4 3/16 5th instant.
Japan-London 1/9 5/8 5th instant.
London-Paris 124.05 5th instant.
London-Belgium 34.925 5th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.19 5th instant.
London-Italy 92.70 5th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.

Gold £4-4-11-1/4 4th instant, £4-4-11-1/2 5th instant.

Silver London Ready 24 4th instant, 24 5th instant.

Silver London Forward 24 1/16 4th instant, 24 1/16 5th instant.

Silver New York Ready 51 7/8 4th instant, 52 5/16 5th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 5/16 per cent 4th instant, 5 5/16 per cent 5th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 7/16 per cent 4th instant, 5 7/16 per cent 5th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent 3 Mos 4 per cent 6 Mos 4 per cent 12 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 6.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-86 Rs. 91-14-0.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/11.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/2

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-0.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/11

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/10/0.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80/-.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/-.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8

6 per cent Municipal due 1928-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATE:—19th June satt. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/7/0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/8/0.

Tone of Market:—Easier.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 6.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

New York	July.	Octo.	Dece	Jan.
29/5/29	18.33	18.50	18.63	18.63
5/6/29	18.58	18.79	18.93	18.95
	+.25	+.29	+.30	+32
Liverpool	July.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.
29/5/29	9.85	9.84	9.83	9.84
5/6/29	9.95	9.91	9.89	9.90
	+.10	+.07	+.06	+.06

The weather, which continues to be the dominant factor in the position, has been rather mixed during the week, but the crop is reported to have made fair progress.

We can see nothing in the various cables about weather to indicate that any progress has been made towards the ultimate control of the weevil so we again emphasise our opinion that unless something unforeseen occurs this pest is likely to develop into a very serious danger as the season progresses.

There is still a tendency to compare the present crop with that of 1926 owing to the Acreage figure in the respective seasons being similar, but it must be remembered that the record crop of 1926 was made possible only by very exceptional weather during the last two months of that season coupled with a small weevil infestation.

We have received telegrams from Liverpool informing us that the recovery in cotton prices was caused by the sharp advance that has taken place in the Wheat market owing to Government's intervention to raise prices.

The local market has been very dull indeed during the week new Export demand being very disappointing in spite of the improved parity and the Mill situation having changed for the worse.

We take a very serious view of the situation in Bombay as a whole and we therefore recommend all our friends to lessen their commitments in actual cotton in every way possible.

If the Mill Strike is prolonged which appears to be inevitable we can visualise a very unpleasant situation arising in this City.

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.)
EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 531/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110/- per ton.

Biliousness Headache, Depression & other Liver Troubles

DISPEL that 'morning biliousness' and depression! Keep your liver healthy with a sparkling morning glass of Kutnow's Powder. This famous effervescent saline reproduces the essential health-giving properties of the Carlsbad mineral Springs.

Kutnow's Powder is Nature's ideal tonic and corrective for a sluggish liver and for removing the baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood. It's gentle laxative action regulates elimination without purgation.

Take Kutnow's Powder as a daily tonic to cleanse the kidneys, banish constipation, restore appetite and purify the blood. Kutnow's is invaluable for expelling the uric acid poisons which cause Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and kindred ailments.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

Ask your chemist or medicine dealer for the new bottle containing twice as much Kutnow's Powder for the same money. Rs. 2-4.

Agents :—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

KOKO MARSCOPES Co., Ltd., 10, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 6.

Begum, Hinton, Rangoon.
Rahmani, Leck, Jeddah.
Bandra, Denbrook, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

June 7.

Megna, Allen, Rangoon.
Vasna, Strachen, Busreh.
Ranpura, Fulong, Sydney.

LOADING.

June 6.

Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Ranpura is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day at about 8 a.m. for Sydney, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Morea:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Morea is expected to arrive here to-day from Kobe, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Begum:—The T M Co's steamer Begum arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Rahmani:—The T M Co's steamer Rahmani arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Megna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Megna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
			11,000
8 June	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak	will	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
6 July	Rajputana	now	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x	direc	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	from	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea	Bombay	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua	without	10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura	transship	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
6 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia	ment	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	19,648
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 619
28 ,,	Morea	Aden	410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS,

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£80
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1929			
7 A.M. 7th June	Ranpura	Colombo,	and Australia.
16th ,,	Kidderpore	Straits	China and Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera	Colombo	and Australia.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo	and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo	and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo	Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo	and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo	Straits China and Japan

a Cargo only

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru	11000	— —	@12June
Tamba Maru	5845	2June	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,

zDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tels. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
7th June.	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar.
7th ,,	Vasna	Busreh via Karachi Passengers embark 9-30 Thursday night
12th ,,	Barjora	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	Karoa	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. &O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort. BOMBAY.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, Madras.

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Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

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Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers on interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

	NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs.	296 Lakhs.	Rs.	93 Lakhs.
1926	,,	391 ,,	,,	106 ,,
1927	,,	468 ,,	,,	122 ,,
1928	,,	585 ,,	,,	140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.

Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum
1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1927 ,, 25 per Annum

THEREFORE

WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY

IT WILL PAY YOU

To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to :—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Masgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Inserts, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.

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Advertisement charges per issue :

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PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

WANTED—Agents in every Town.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.,—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK quick at figures for a Motor firm, salary not exceeding Rs. 75/- Apply box No. 2299 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 32314

WANTED—One experienced SPINNING MASTER. Pay according to qualifications, highest Rs. 500/- per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Post Box No. 2298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1659.

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from sparetime workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Baneapuker Road, Calcutta.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Small and big flats to vegetarian Hindus at Chowpatty "Baboolal Mansion" for particulars apply there top floor.
C R1661

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WATERPROOFS!—Best Indian make at Rs. 11 each. Buy your country's make. Post orders to BUYER'S AGENCY, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R1664

BEST DARJEELING PEKOE TEA, 5 lbs. Rs. 5-8-0., 10 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0., Delivery free. R. N. DAGA & BROS., Kalimpong.
T R1658.

THE ONLY OINTMENT—Cures Eczema and skin troubles. Soothing, and healing. Annas eight per pot. WILSON STORES, Crawford Market.
T R1663

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS for learning Shorthand by Post within 30 days. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Success guaranteed. Prospectus one anna. DESAI SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Bhow's Street, Ahmedabad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion.....	Rs. 56-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

—:o:—

WANTED.—CLERKS for this Office. Only those experienced in Trains and Rates Sections of Traffic Office need apply. Pay according to qualifications.

N. R. GREEN,
Traffic Superintendent.
32321

WANTED,

—:o:—

FOR the Aligarh Muslim University (1) PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS and (2) PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS for degree and post-graduate work. Teaching experience and European qualifications essential. Salary Rs. 500—40—1,000. Efficiency bar at Rs. 800/-. Provident Fund benefit. Apply to the REGISTRAR, not later than 30th June, 1929.
R32320

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1193 of 1927.

(1) DADABHOY FRAMJI CAMA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Cumballa Hill Bombay, (2.) COWASJI DORABJI PANDAY and (3.) KAIKHUSHRU DORABJI PANDAY, also of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo the Trustees of the Deed of Settlement of Bai Dhunbaiji Framji Panday ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMED YUSOOF HAJI ABDULLA PATHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

To,

MAHOMED YUSOOF HAJI ABDULLA PATHAN.

The defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O.XXI R.37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI R.37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 14th day of June, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 24th day of November, 1927, in the above suit.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1929.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 5th day of March, 1929.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE.
32318

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VYANKATRAO LIMBAJI KODAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in Kotechiwadi in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 89-91, New Nos. B781-792, Old Survey No. 566, New Survey No. 1A/7864 and Cadestral Survey No. 1300, Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1330 (1) and Street No. 1A and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Krishnarao Raghoba Chowdhary, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Hari Keshav Gokhaley and on or towards the South by the property of Trimbuk Jagannath Joshi.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1929.

GUNVANTLAL V. KAPADIA,
for Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
32317

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2725 of 1926.

(1.) DADABHOY FRAMJI CAMA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Cumballa Hill Bombay, (2.) COWASJI DORABJI PANDAY, residing at Tardeo Bombay and (3.) KAIKHUSHROO DORABJI PANDAY, residing at Tardeo, Bombay, Trustees of the Deed of Settlement of Bai Dhunbaiji Framji Panday ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHAIKH AHMED VAZIR BALU PATANKER, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Gorupdeo Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

SHAIKH AHMED VAZIR BALU PATANKER,
The defendant abovenamed.
Notice under O.XXI R.37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI R.37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 14th day of June, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 21st day of October, 1927, in the above suit.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1929.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 5th day of March, 1929.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE.
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
32319

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

Suit No. 320 of 1927.

JAISHANKER VISHWESHWAR & Another....Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1927, the equal undivided half share of the defendant abovenamed in the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Goregaon on FRIDAY, the 7th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The equal undivided half share of the defendant abovenamed in the below-mentioned properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jeejibhai situate lying and being at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Thana District, containing by admeasurement fifty thousand seven hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 118 Pot No. 1, Entry No. 278, Survey No. 117, Phalni No. 1, Entry No. 277, Survey No. 92, Phalni Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Entry No. 244, Survey No. 120, Phalni Nos. 7 and 8, Entry Nos. 286 and 287 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land, belonging to Ratan Trimbakji partly that of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi and partly by that of the Khote, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi and partly by the land belonging to Cavasji, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the Khote and on or towards the South partly by the land belonging to Jasa Oomersey and partly by that of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai, situate and lying at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement seven thousand two hundred and thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 92 Phalni No. 8, Entry No. 246 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and West by the land belonging to Cowasji, on or towards the North partly by the land belonging to the Khote and partly by the Public Road and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at GOREGAON in the Registrafion Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 97, Phalni Nos. 1 and 2, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Entry No. 254 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Cowasji and partly by the property of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi, on or towards the North partly by the public road and partly by the property of Ratanji Trimbakji and partly by that of the Khote and on or towards the South by the property of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai, situate at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement Thirty-six Gunthas i.e. Four thousand three hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 92, Falni No. 4, Entry No. 244, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Division No. 3 of Survey No. 92 and Survey No. 119 on the South by Survey No. 119, on the West by Survey No. 92, Division Nos. 5 and 7 and on the North by Division Nos. 6 and 3 of Survey No. 92.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, bearing Pot No. 1 of Survey No. 98, Entry No. 255, containing by admeasurement Two Acres and three and one-fourth Gunthas i.e. Ten thousand and seventy-three and one-fourth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Pot No. 3 of Survey No. 97 and on the South by Phalni No. 1, of Survey No. 92 and on or towards the West by the Survey No. 6 and on the North by the Public Road.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Paddy and Bathy land or ground called DHOBIWADA, bearing Survey No. 90, Pot Nos. 1 and 2 Entry No. 239 and admeasuring three Acres and thirty-six and one-fourth Gunthas, equalling about Nineteen thousand and nine hundred square yards and situate at PAHADEE TURF MALAD, Sub-District Thana, Taluka Salsette and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Joachin Vincent, on or towards the South by Dessar Pahadee Road, on or towards the East by the land of Ganpat Jeevanji and the said Dessar Pahadee Road and on or towards the West by the land belonging to Swami Nityanand.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of PAHADEE land or ground situate, lying and being at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring six and three-fourths Gunthas equalling eight hundred and sixteen and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 97, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 254, the Akar whereof is Re. 0-3-0 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by Survey No. 97, Pot No. 2, on or towards the East by Phalni No. 2 of Survey No. 97 and on or towards the West by Survey No. 97 of Pot No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
32155

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 80 CANDIES LOOSE COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th June, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Phoenix Mills, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. cash will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE GIRL ON THE BARGE
TALKING PICTURE!
With 40 per cent Dialogue
60 per cent Sound Effects
featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
and the Beautiful
SALLY O'NEIL
THRILLS MAGNIFIED BY THE MAGIC OF SOUND!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The fascinating Screen Beauty and the famous Tragedienne:—
DOLORES DEL' RIO
In her latest Screen triumph—
RAMONA
A marvellous story of Love—the Love of two men for one woman—and her marriage to both! A vivid Drama told against the stirring background of untamed California

THE CAPITOL
(Always Cool and Comfortable)
THE LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
Supreme Comedy
Drama.
ROOKIES
7 Parts.
with Karl Dane
& George K. Arthur.
Love, Laughter and Thrills!
TO-MORROW

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR
Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

ASTHMA
No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.
S. SHERWAN, Bellabhanga, (Faridpur.)

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day!
That Acts At Once
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2
½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents:
For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

Get Employed!
Don't be unemployed. If you don't know what to do, read that well-known book CONSULTATORY by S. J. Singh, M.A., which gives details about ALL the avenues where one can employ himself. It is issued in 3 big volumes and priced at Rs. 10/- only (V. P. extra). Order NOW from:—
S. J. SINGH & CO., MUTTRA, 2
List of Contents sent free upon request.
R. 1582

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: R. A. vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 8.

The s.s. "Morea" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Ulsters vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 10.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Kenya Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon, on Friday, the 7th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PUNJAB ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

The President and members of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Association are giving a dinner to the members of the Punjab Association on Sunday (the 9th instant), at 11 a.m. (S. T.), in the Sindhi Dharmshalla in Narayan Dhuroo Street, behind Imperial Bank of India, Mandvi Branch (Pydhonie). Each member is entitled to bring a guest with him. The programme includes Vocal and instrumental music.

LATE DR. A. K. DALAL.

A condolence meeting of all the students and staff as well ac colleagues and friends of the late Dr. A. K. Dalal, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College and Surgeon Sir J. J. Hospital will be held in the Anatomy Theatre on Monday (10th instant), at 4-30 p.m.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

—:o:—

NO CALL ON SHARES

Inquiries having been made by several shareholders about the probability of the Central Bank of India making a call on their shares, the Board of Directors desires to state that there is no intention of making such a call, and that the Bank's position renders a call absolutely unnecessary.

C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Bank will be held on 9th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in General Education Institute Building at Dadar.

ADDRESS TO MR. C. B. SENJIT.

The presentation of an address will be made to Mr. Chotulal Bapuji Senjit, Agent of the Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch, on the eve of his retirement from the Bank Service.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Ranald" arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

TAPASVEE MYNN'S LECTURE.

The Tapasvee U. Mynn of the Unity Dharma Sabha, Matunga, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpati, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "The Path and the Way to Tread." The lecture is open to the public.

TATA STEEL CO. PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of May was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	59,348
Steel Ingots	44,052
Finished Steel	33,270(x)

(x) Note:—2,626 tons of finished steel rolled from foreign billets are included in the 33,270 tons.

BAN ON VOLUNTEERS PROCESSION

TUNKUR, June 5.

The Hindustani Seva Dal's Tunkur Camp comes off on the 8th June, under Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's Presidentship. Mr. M. Krishna Rao presides over the Mysore Journalist's Conference. A Khadi Exhibition has also been arranged.

VOLUNTEERS' PROCESSION BANNED.

An order under Section 45 of the Mysore Police Regulation, has been served on Mr. T. Subremanya Secretary of the local Committee, requiring him not to take the volunteers in procession without a license from the Magistrate. —Free Press.

BHULESHWAR SENSATION

—:o:—

Further Details

The curious incident which took place at the Bhuleshwar Temple on Wednesday evening when a dead child was said to have been thrown into a burning fire by a Sadhu, very strangely transpires to be the outcome of an uncommon belief that the idol of Sitadevi installed in the temple, had extraordinary powers of bringing the dead back to life.

The story of the incident is as follows: It appears that Atmaram Govind, a painter residing in a room on the ground floor of Pradhan Building, Parel, Bombay had a child named Ramnarayan aged two. The latter was suffering from smallpox for the past few days and was being treated at home. The child's father knew a 'Sadhu' named Charandas Dada aged about 50 and living in the Mahalaxmi Temple. The child was seriously ill and on Wednesday its condition grew worse so much so that when members of the Vaccination Department of the Bombay Municipality visited the place, it is said, they found the child in a precarious condition.

The child expired at 4-30 p.m. the same day. Its father sent for his relatives and despatched some of his friends to call the 'Sadhu' Charandas Dada to his place. It is alleged the 'Sadhu' advised the child's parents to take the child to the idol of Sitadevi at the Bhuleshwar Temple to invoke the diety's blessings and thus help to revive it. Accordingly the parents of the child took the dead body in a victoria at about 7 p.m. the same day to the Bhuleshwar Temple. The child was, it is alleged, placed by one of the mourners near the flagstaff in the compound of the temple where some 'sadhus' had also their *Dhunie* (Fire place). Soon after it is alleged the 'Sadhu' picked up the child and threw it into the *Dhuni* which was burning. The dead body of the child was burning when another child of Govind raised a cry. This excited the people on the spot and soon a crowd collected. The police arriving on the scene took charge of the burnt body of the child and arrested the 'Sadhu.'

Further enquiries are in progress.

LATE MR. P. K. TELANG

—:o:—

WELL KNOWN EDUCATIONIST JOURNALIST AND SPORTSMAN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. P. K. Telang, M.A., LL.B. at Lonavla on Wednesday. Mr. Telang had an attack of paralysis and had been ailing for a long time from the malady which finally proved fatal.

Mr. P. K. Telang though he recently retired from active public life, was a well-known figure both in Bombay and Madras Society, and a prominent Theosophist of all India fame. During the internment of Dr. Besant and Prof. Wadia and Arundale Mr. Telang conducted "New India" with great ability and distinction. As an educationist too the late Mr. Telang made a name for himself. At one time he was one of the popular professors of the Benares Central Hindu College.

Mr. Telang's activities did not confine to education and public life for in his young days he made his mark as one of Bombay's foremost cricketers having earned the title of Jessop.

HINDU GYM. IN MOURNING.

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will be entirely closed to-day (Friday), the 7th instant, owing to sad and premature death of Mr. P. K. Telang, Editor of "New India."

HAJ ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

TO VISIT SEVERAL PLACES FOR RECORDING ORAL EVIDENCE

The Haj Enquiry Committee assembled at the Secretariat on Thursday morning, Mr. H. B. Clayton presiding. The programme of work was discussed and the Committee came to the conclusion that it should visit for the purpose of recording oral evidence Karachi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Dacca, Madras Calicut, Patna, and Simla. The Committee hopes to submit its report to the Government of India by the end of September.

The Committee meets again at the Secretariat on Friday afternoon to examine witnesses.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

Abstracts of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31st May last were as under:—

	(In thousands of rupees).
Notes in circulation	1,84,16,28
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	95,40,59
Gold bullion	32,21,64
Silver bullion	4,16,79
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	43,22,85
In England	9,14,41

HOW TO END TEXTILE STRIKE?

Free Press Correspondent Sounds Citizens' Views

BOMBAY, June 6.

The Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

It is common ground, I find, between all schools of thought in the City that the deadlock in the textile industry has ceased to be a matter of domestic concern in which only the Employers and the Workers are concerned. It is equally common ground that the Government of Bombay have for all practical purposes abdicated their functions for the safeguarding of the interests of the City and the community comprising the citizens of Bombay. In the circumstances it is admitted that if a way out is to be found, it can be done only by the citizens acting through their chosen representatives who are neither Mill-owners nor Labour leaders. Still, there is a considerable disinclination to take any initiative. And the why and wherefore is what I have tried to ascertain by means of interviews with leaders of different schools of thought.

BOTH SIDES AGAINST INTERVENTION.

The chief cause of the disinclination is the recognition that neither the Employers nor the Workers are agreeable to recognise the right of any outside body to intervene and to dictate the terms of settlement. The Mill-owners hold that the issue is as to who is to control and exercise authority within the mills, the leaders of the "Red" Flag Union or the Management! And holding this view, the Mill-owners do not see any scope for intervention because intervention to them implies a policy of give and take and they feel that they are so much in the right that they have very little to give. On the other hand, the leaders of the "Red" Flag Union are said to hold that the struggle is to assert the right of the Unions to function and that the right can be asserted only by a wholesale surrender of the Mill-owners to the terms which they are formulating according to which the Mill Committees appointed by the Unions will usurp the functions of the Management for all practical purposes. The leaders of the "Red" Flag Union therefore do not want any intervention, be it by the Government or the Citizens.

In this connection, investigations show that though the Mill-owners do not see the utility of any intervention by any outside body, they will not refuse to submit their case to an independent committee of representative citizens, just to convince the public that they have a clean and righteous record. But, it has been emphatically made clear by the leaders of the "Red" Flag Union that they will not under any circumstances listen to any advice or submit their case to any body of citizens however impartial and independent. With the leaders of the "Red" Flag Union submit their case to Pandit Motilal Nehru the President of the Congress or to Mahatma Gandhi in case the Mill-owners are prepared to do so? The answer has been an emphatic negative. Will they agree to submit their case to avowedly pro-Labour leaders like Mr. Subashchandra Bose or even to the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress for the year Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru? The answer is an emphatic negative.

NOT IN A MOOD TO LISTEN.

The leaders of the "Red" Flag Union were in mood to listen to any peace proposals when the situation seemed to be turning in favour of the mill-owners. And it needs hardly to be said that at the present juncture when the strike seems to be turning in favour of the Union they are in no mood to listen to any counsel of peace. The leaders of the Union do not disguise the fact that they are by conviction opposed to nationalism and capitalism in any form and that if as a result of the prolongation of strike, the industry is killed, or control passes from Indian to European hands they will not feel embarrassed. Their slogan is: "Down with Capitalism and Down with Nationalism." The principal national organisation which could speak with authority as to whether or not the present juncture is the opportune time for experimenting in India with Communist theories is the Indian National Congress. And the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee refused any recognition to Mr. Saklatwala as a communist and the All-India Congress Committee while wishing Mr. Saklatwala success placed on record its dissent from his Communist activities. The refusal of the National Congress to ally itself openly with Communist doctrines is regarded as adequate justification for the "Red" Flag Union to flout the authority of the greatest political organisation the Congress and its leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi.

It is true that neither Pandit Motilal Nehru nor Mahatma Gandhi has offered or been approached to intervene. But that is because Labour's attitude is well-known. And the prominent citizens of Bombay whom I interviewed while recognising the need for efforts by citizens to end the "impasse" felt diffident because they said: where the Congress is defied, where national leaders like Pandit Motilal and Mahatma Gandhi receive scant respect, how are we going to succeed?

The Free Press of India reliably understands that efforts are continuing to be made to secure the intervention of leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi as it is felt that the situation which has developed is one in which local leaders cannot hope to prevail especially with Labour. It is also likely that advantage may be taken of conversations in this connection to establish a working understanding between the Congress and the Indian Mill-owners with a view to give greater impetus to the movement for boycott of foreign cloth.

ATTENDANCE IN MILLS DWINDLES

—:o:—

GOVERNOR URGED TO INTERVENE

There was no change for the better in the Bombay mill strike situation on Thursday. The attendance in several mills was further affected, and three more mills had to be closed down. All the Sewree group of mills (six) are now closed, and the number of mills rendered idle has risen to twenty.

A rumour in labour circles to the effect that millowners would shortly declare a general lock-out was repudiated by the Secretary of the Millowners' Association when interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative. It was, however, pointed out that such mills which had insufficient number of workers would have to be closed because it would entail loss to the industry.

According to the millowners the attendance of workers on Thursday has only fallen by 2,000 and only one more mill closed.

The police have arrested a "Red Flag" volunteer near the Morarji Goculdas mills for disorderly behaviour.

BROKERS' MEETING.

With a view to discuss possible means of putting an end to the deadlock the Board of the Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association are interviewing the Mill-owners' on Friday.

"NUMBER OF WORKERS DROP TO 65,000"

—:o:—

The Secretary Bombay Millowners' Association in their bulletin for Thursday state:

"The number of operatives at work to-day has dropped to 65,000 and one more mill has closed down."

MILL STRIKE AND LEADERS' DUTY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With great surprise, we find the mill strike, as it was expected, that as a result of the presence of Girni Kamgar Mandal, on these illiterate workmen, they would go on strike after receiving their wages for the month of April last. This is very critical moment. We now appeal to the leaders of the land and Congress leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Motilal Nehru, Vithalbhoy and Vallabhbhoy Patels and others to come forward without any delay, to settle this great dispute. It is not only the duty of the foreign government, to interfere in the private business, but it is the duty of the Indian leaders now to take an earnest part to settle the dispute amicably. Otherwise it will ruin the Indian industry and prejudicially affect the Share Bazar and leading banks of this big commercial city of Asia.—Yours, etc.,

BAPUJI COWASJI BROACHA.

New Charni Road,
June 4.

Tokio.—Steamer "Hugo Maru" has arrived at Kamchatka.—Reuter.

Captain Dewar (of Royal Oak fame) has been appointed Naval A.D.C. to the King.—Reuter.

IN THE WAKE OF MONSOON

—:o:—

CROP OF ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY

ROOF COLLAPSE KILLS TWO

The vigorous outburst of monsoon on Wednesday was followed by a crop of accidents in Bombay. Four fatal motor accidents, one roof collapse and one case of suicide, all occurred in one day claiming a toll of seven deaths and one injured.

A serious accident resulting in the death of two Muslim workers occurred in the workshop of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel. It appeared that three workmen climbed a roof about 40 feet high from the ground for the purpose of removing a heavy girder. Apparently owing to over-weight, the thin asphalt roofing gave way, and a part of it collapsed. The three workers fell to the ground and one of them named Jalal Mahomed died on the spot. Another worker named Malam Noormahomed died in the K. E. M. Hospital the next morning. The third men who was also injured is lying in the hospital.

Slippery ground due to monsoon, it is said, was responsible for the death of Rajan Raje, a Madrasi worker aged 38. It appeared that he was working on the first floor of a building at Goghari Moholla on Wednesday, when he slipped and fell from a considerable height. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died. The Coroner's jury at an inquest held on Thursday returned a verdict of accidental death.

RASH DRIVING.

The Coroner's jury held the driver of motor truck No. X 1402 responsible for the death of Govind Prabhu, a Hindu aged 55, who was knocked down by the car at Lal Baug on Wednesday morning at 10-30. The deceased sustained severe injuries and expired in the hospital. The jury found the driver of the truck, Akaram Khandoo, guilty of rash and negligent driving.

Another motor accident occurred at the junction of Princess Street and Girgaum Road when Ajubai Ramji, a Hindu lady, was knocked down by car No. Z 7620. She sustained severe injuries and succumbed in the hospital. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury touching the death of Sakoobai, an aged Hindu lady, who was knocked down by a municipal lorry No. 716 at the Kalbadevi Road the same day.

At the adjourned inquest held on the body of Chunia Takooda, a fifteen-year old boy, who died in consequence of his being knocked down by a lorry of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the 31st ultimo, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The police are baffled at the mysterious death of Kalyanji Ratansi, a Bhatia, aged 30, residing at Vasanji Building, at Mangesh Senoi Street. It appeared that the deceased went to bed hale and hearty, on Wednesday night, but was found dead in his room on Thursday morning by one of his friends. Pending the report of the Chemical Analyser regarding the stomach contents of the deceased, the inquest was adjourned.

ACCIDENT AT CHIRA BAZAR.

Traffic was delayed for a considerable period at Chira Bazar Road on Thursday owing to a municipal steam roller suddenly breaking down in the middle of the road. The front wheel of the heavy roller was accidentally dislodged from the trunk and the roller collapsed. Fortunately the driver of the roller was but slightly hurt.

MULLAHS CHARGED WITH MURDER

—:o:—

LONDON, June 6.

Berlin.—Fifty-four Mullahs have been placed on trial on a charge of murdering Sade, a Communist preacher. In the course of the trial at Samarkand the prosecutor demanded the infliction of death penalty.—Free Press.

DEATH OF BHAJANANANDI MAHATMA SHRI PREMANANDJI

—:o:—

A Malsar corespondent writes:—

"Mahatma Shri Premanandji expired at Malsar on 30th May 1929 of Typhoid fever. He was residing at Malsar in his Ashram for the last twelve years, in solitude. He was well-known for reciting "Bhajanas" wellknown for reciting "bhajans" which were very instructive. Those who have heard his bhajans will surely deplore his premature death at the age of 45 years.

Lady Sykes presided at the Executive Committee Meeting o the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association on Wednesday, the 5th June.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR

—:o:—

BROKERS' PLEA FOR INTERVENTION

Mr. Amritlal Kalidas, Acting Chairman of the Bombay Share and Stock Brokers' Association, has sent a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay drawing attention to the seriousness of the situation owing to the prolongation of the mill strike and urging His Excellency to take certain steps to put an end to the industrial trouble. The memorial points out the economic and financial evils threatened by the prolongation of the strike and emphasises the immediate necessity of intervention of a third party to bring about a solution of the difficulty. The memorial suggests that the Government of Bombay should insist on all the matters in dispute being immediately referred to independent arbitration without either party insisting on or the other admitting the justice or otherwise of any points. The memorial further suggests various methods of bringing pressure upon the millowners and requests His Excellency the Governor to receive a deputation of the Stock Exchange and hear their views on the subject. They justify the necessity of closing the Share Market to avoid panic and point out that if the strike situation does not show any improvement within a measureable distance of time, the whole market will have to be closed indefinitely for forward transactions, thus dislocating the commercial life of the city.

Several brokers have requested Mr. Amritlal, the Acting Chairman, to invite Mr. Gandhi to come down to Bombay and use his influence with the labourers and prevail upon them to resume work and refer the points in dispute to an independent arbitration committee.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent).

JULY.

NEW YORK

New York, June 6.

The market opened at a rise of 2 points and on long liquidation immediately declined 8 points. At this level market remained steady and Liverpool closing hour July auction was quoted 5 points down. Afterwards on short coverings the market improved and registered 1 point up.

Previous Closing Rate	18.58
To-day's Opening Rate	18.60, 18.58
Difference	plus .02, nil
To-day's Closing Rate	18.65
Difference	plus .07

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 6.

To-day the Liverpool market opened unchanged and a long liquidation the market declined 3 points. At this level it remained steady and 12-15 p.m. the official value were quoted 4 points down and finally closed at a decline of 2 points. American middling spot were 5 points down at 10-21 while Egyptian spot were quoted 30 points down at 16.95, the total imports of the day being 1,000 bales.

Previous Closing Rate	9.95
To-day's Opening Rate	9.94
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.93
Difference	—.02

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

From Seth Bishambarlal Maheshwari:—

Slight rainfall Arkansas, Lousiana. The U. S. Government Forecast says Central belt generally fair. All balance entire belt cloudy.

LATER.

Between midnight to-day light no precipation. Cool night.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, June 6.

Silver Ready	24 0 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	24 1 0 Unchanged.

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 6.

1st Settlement	55 0 0
2nd Settlement	54 14 0
3rd Settlement	54 15 0

THEFT OF A BAR OF GOLD

—:o:—

TWO ACCUSED GET JAIL

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Ramchandra Laxman and Anandrao Pandu were charged with having committed theft of a bar of gold from a jewellery shop at Javeri Bazar on May 29 weighing about 750 tolas of the value of about Rs. 15,000 belonging to the firm of Raichand Motichand. The facts have already been reported before.

His Worship in convicting the accused observed that it was a very bold theft on the part of the accused and if it had been successful the amount involved was very large. Taking into account the previous record of the accused His Worship gave 18 months' rigorous imprisonment to accused No. 1 and 6 months' hard labour to accused No. 2. The complainant at the suggestion of the Court agreed to give Rs. 50 in charity.

THEFT AT MESSRS ASQUITH AND LORD

—:o:—

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law, Police Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute (1) Dhondu Balkrishna, (2) Abdul Gaffar Sullemanji, a carpenter and watchman, with committing theft as servants in respect of cut pieces of cloth, socks, ties, etc., collectively valued at Rs. 1,950, between October 1927 and May 1928, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence under Sections 381 and 114, I. P. C. The property alleged to be stolen was six dozen socks and one dozen ties and handkerchiefs and the property of the value of Rs. 550 was recovered by the police.

Accused No. 1 was arrested at Ratnagiri on 22rd May and brought to Bombay on the 26th May and No. 2 was arrested on the 15th May. Messrs. Bhande and R. J. Manekshaw, Advocates, defended accused Nos. 1 and 2 respectively.

On or about 12th January last a customer selected a piece of cloth at the firm of Messrs. Asquith and Lord for cutting it into a suit. It was left behind a fixture, but the same was subsequently found missing. Stock in the shop was taken and property of the value of about Rs. 1,945 was found short. On 28th March last the Managing Director lodged a complaint with the police.

In April last a Portuguese named Diago Fernandeze went to the house of one Fardoonji Hirjibhai Parekh for selling some socks and ties. As Mr. Parekh was not at home he left them in charge of a servant. Mr. Parekh seeing the name of the complainant's firm on the property informed the firm of Asquith and Lord and next day when Diago came to receive the moneys he was arrested by the police. He admitted having received the property from one Antoon Coelho who in turn pointed out the watchman, accused No. 2, from whom he had got the property. On a statement made by accused No. 2, No. 1 carpenter who had worked at the firm was arrested by the police at Ratnagiri and brought down to Bombay. On a search being taken nothing was found from accused No. 1, but property of the value of Rs. 550 was seized from the house of accused No. 2.

Accused No. 1 pleaded not guilty and stated that he knew nothing about the property, as there was no evidence against him he was discharged.

Accused No. 2 stated that all this property was given to him by accused No. 1 to be disposed of, but he did not know that it was stolen property.

His Worship convicted accused No. 2 and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

NEW SHED AT GRAIN DEPOT

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 4th instant, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

The following tenders were accepted—

(1) "B" shed extension, Grain Depot, supply and erection of steelwork, Rs. 56,367. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas; (2) "T" shed, Grain Depot, supply and erection of steel work, Rs. 1,15,770. Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd.; (3) new shed at Grain Depot for the Havero Trading Co., steelwork, Rs. 64,000, Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd.; (4) lighting the oil pipe line from Wadala to Pir Pao for night discharge of petrol, Rs. 39,050. The International General Electric Co., Ltd.

The following estimates of expenditure were sanctioned:—

(1) a new floating fender boom for the oil berth at Pir Pao Pier, Rs. 7,875; (2) special repairs and renewals to certain dredging plant and flotilla, Rs. 29,100.

Renewals of leases of Rent Roll No. 137, Broach Street, Elphinstone Estate, and Rent Roll No. 584, Fort Street, Mody Bay Estate, were granted on terms agreed to by the lessees.

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1929.

Speed Up the Boycott

—:o:—

A special urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, presumably to consider, among other things, the question of speeding up Congress propaganda with special reference the boycott of foreign cloth and the enlistment of more Congress members. There is no doubt the boycott propaganda needs to be speeded up a great deal and much better organised. There are mighty possibilities for the boycott in a city which has a compact population of twelve lakhs and which is one of the largest centres importing foreign cloth. If the boycott is made effective here, it is bound to have its repercussions nearly all over the country. But the pity of it is that the boycott is so far poorly organised. In the first place, though the boycott is acceptable more or less to nearly all classes in the city, the responsibility for its conduct is shouldered mainly, if not exclusively, by the Congress Committees with their present extremely limited strength. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee left the boycott to be carried on by the district Committees without, so far as we know, a central representative committee to co-ordinate the work of the District Committees. These last do not all seem to command the resources in the shape of workers, leaders and funds on the big scale that is necessary to make the boycott effective.

Again, there is another difficulty, which must now be frankly stated and faced. There are in the Bombay Congress Committees two classes of members, who do not wholly agree about the precise nature of the boycott. One class consists of those who insist that the boycott must be "through khaddar" and measure the progress of the boycott only with the progress of khaddar. The other class consists of those who do not like the extreme emphasis on Khaddar and would push the boycott, whether the gap left by foreign cloth is replaced by khaddar or Indian mill-cloth. The boycott committees, if any are actually functioning, are composed of persons of both classes, who do not get on well together. One more difficulty is that few of our local leaders take active part in the boycott propaganda, beyond paying lip homage to its efficacy on Congress platforms.

In these circumstances we once again suggest that the B.P.C.C. may appoint two separate Committees to carry on the boycott. One of these should be composed of influential men and workers, whether or not they are Congress members, who would emphasise the boycott idea and call upon the people to use khaddar or Swadeshi mill-cloth, and boycott foreign cloth altogether. The Committee may well start a Boycott League of men who sign a pledge against the use of foreign cloth. The second committee will consist of those who would seek mainly to popularise the use of khaddar. This Committee may start a Khadi League of persons who pledge themselves to use khaddar only, though they may not be prepared to spin to qualify themselves as members of the All-India Spinners' Association. Both these committees will assist and carry out the instructions of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and may be financed by it or by the Provincial Congress Committee or the A.I.S.A. Once the Boycott League and the Khadi League get into working order, with branches in every ward or "mohalla", they can be trusted to finance themselves to a large extent and carry on their own propaganda. We trust the B.P.C.C. will consider these suggestions seriously and in any case do everything possible to enlist the co-operation of those who are keen on the boycott but who may not be Congress members or swear by khaddar.

India In Bondage

—:o:—

In these days of raids, arrests and prosecutions galore, when every morning one rises eager to know who may have been hauled up the day before and whose may be the turn the next day, one is not much surprised to learn that even the venerable Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, the well-known Editor of the "Modern Review", has been arrested, presumably on a charge of sedition. He has been released on personal recognisance and bond, but will no doubt be prosecuted soon. The arrest is evidently in connection with the publication of Dr. J. T. Sunderland's book, "India in Bondage". Two weeks ago his house and office were raided by the police, who carried away some copies of the book and some letters. The raids were superfluous, unjustifiable and humiliating, for Government could have secured the materials they wanted without this exhibition of force. But as Mahatma Gandhi, writing on the raids in the latest issue of "Young India", says: "The tallest among us must be occasionally bent, lest we forget ourselves. There used to be in the Mutiny days a rehearsal of humiliations. This search of Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee and much that is going on at the present moment is an edition of those rehearsals. They will continue till we learn to resent and resist such wanton insults." Dr. Sunderland is one of those who want all men and nations to be free and self-respecting and who fearlessly teach them to be so. And the bureaucracy is mistaken if it imagines that repression will weaken the determination of India to be free and self-respecting.

Jail Reform

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A Committee consisting of Pandit Jagat Narain, Hafiz Hidayat Hussain and Sir Luis Stuart (Chairman) was appointed by the U. P. Government in June last year to inquire into and report on jail administration in the United Provinces. The report of the Committee, published last week, will interest the whole country as the Committee's findings and recommendations are based on conditions of jail life which are nearly alike in all provinces. Jail life in India has been known to be scandalous, especially since the increasing number of political prisoners made their revealations. Many of the recommendations of the Committee are unanimous and are but slight variations of those made by the Jail Enquiry Commission of 1919 but for the most part shelved by Government. If adopted, they will tend to make Indian jails what they should be, true houses of correction, and not dens of frightfulness, that they now are.

One of the most objectionable features of Indian jail life is the absence of any rational discrimination between classes of prisoners and the existence of a most galling form of racial discrimination between Indians and Europeans. The Committee dwells at length on this question, but the European Chairman is in sharp disagreement—perhaps naturally—with his Indian colleagues. The Indian members say that "no self-respecting Indian can agree to any differential or special treatment being meted out to anyone in Indian jails on the ground of his race, creed, or colour. On the other hand the European member argues that "the differentiation is rightly justified by the fact that the diet of an Indian prisoner would not agree with the health of a European prisoner and that a diminution below certain point in the amenities of life granted to him will operate too harshly on him." The Chairman stoutly maintains that he wants the differentiation to continue not on racial grounds but those of health and equity. But is there any equity in giving three blankets to European prisoners, who are more accustomed to bear cold and who sleep in cells, and two to Indians, who sleep in Association Barracks open from all sides? If Government care for equity at all, they have no other course than to accept the recommendation of the Indian members that differentiation should be not on racial grounds, but on the nature of the offence committed by the prisoners and their normal standard of life.

OPPOSITION TO MR. HAJI'S BILL.

REFORMER, HEAL THYSELF.

(BY B. M. D.)
IV.

In his presidential speech at a public meeting held in Bombay last year, to accord strong and hearty support of Indians to the Haji Bill for the Reservation of the Coastal Trade of India to Indian Shipping, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said: "Who is responsible for reducing India to its present state of helplessness when only a hundred years ago Indian shipping was thriving and prosperous? Indian shipping was reduced to its present position of helplessness by reason of the patronage and preferment conferred by the Government on British shipping companies." These historical facts are not only conveniently forgotten and ignored by the advocates of British shipping companies but are perverted in the most provoking manner in order to preserve and perpetuate the extremely lucrative British monopoly of the coastal trade of India. The very people who have so long thrived and prospered by the racial discrimination shown to them under the present system of Government have been carrying on a propaganda of gigantic stature against the Bill ever since its publication, in which the most often repeated the most important and the most emphatic argument is that the Bill is based on racial discrimination against Britishers!

"RIGHTEOUS ATTITUDE."

The object of Mr. Haji's Bill is to revive Indian navigation and Indian sea-borne traffic in Indian waters. India has every right to do so. And the cry of racial discrimination comes with very ill grace from the mouths of those who have upto now benefited most by the racial discrimination which they themselves have enjoyed. As the "Leader" points out:

"It is highly amusing to find the spokesman of Government eloquently denouncing the policy of racial discrimination alleged to be involved in the Bill. Such issues are often raised when British interests are involved. The record of the Government, however, is not so irreproachable as to entitle its representative to adopt righteous attitude in the matter."

CATCHING AT A STRAW.

The case for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping is so extraordinarily strong that the advocates of the British monopoly are entirely at their wit's end. A drowning man catches at a straw. But the advocates have not got even the proverbial straw to catch at. So, they have first created in their fertile imagination the straw of racial discriminaton and then have been clinging to it with all their might and main. The very facts that all the other arguments advanced by them against the Haji Bill had soon to be given up one after another because they were "prima facie" too absurd, ludicrous and fantastic to be maintained for a long time and that the one and only argument which has been urged by the spokesmen of the Government in the Assembly is the alleged racial discrimination, show that the case of the British monopolists is palpably and hopelessly bad.

Let us, however, grant for the sake of argument that the Haji Bill is really based on racial discrimination. Even then have the British any right to complain? Is the history of British rule in India not a history of racial discrimination in favour of Britishers in many spheres of Governmental activity? In making appointments to the higher grades of the civil and military services of India, is there not racial discriminating in favour of Englishmen, though alleged greater efficiency is put forward as the reason for the preference! Have not the financial policy, the currency policy, the economic policy, the industrial policy, the stores purchase policy, and the railway policy of the British Government been influenced by racial discrimination in favour of Britishers? Even the educational policy has been similarly influenced. Worst of all, even some of the law codes like the Indian Criminal Procedure Code have been tainted with racial discrimination in favour of Britishers. Some of the most glaring of these discriminations were blotted out of existence only a few years ago by the strenuous fight put up against them by the representatives of the Indian nation in the Legislative Assembly, but others still continue. Again, do not Anglo-Indian newspapers and journals enjoy immunity from prosecution even when they carry on for years deliberate and systematic campaigns for stirring up communal differences?

How many crores of rupees are spent every year in maintaining an army in India officered almost entirely by Britishers and largely maintained for Imperial use outside India against which Englishmen like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald have vehemently protested? Have not large amounts have been frittered away in carrying out all the extraordinarily costly recommendations of the Lee Commission and in extending them even to other Departments for which even the Commission had not thought it fit and proper to make recommendations? Indecent haste was made in giving effect to the them. But even the very modest recommendations of the same Commission with regard to Indianisation have been partially and grudgingly and tardily carried out.

A LIBEL UPON INDIA.

In his book on "Indian Constitutional Problems" (published by Messrs. Taraporewala) Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar who was Advocate-General of Madras, and Executive Councillor, under the Minto-Morley Constitutional Reforms, and who after the introduction of the so-called Reforms of 1919 took a leading part in the first two Assemblies, says:—

"The necessity for preserving British ascendancy and control as it is now conceived by Imperialist politicians compels them in their own interests to adopt a policy of maintaining the British steel framework for a period to which they are unwilling to assign any limits and to retain in British hands all the important positions of power and control. It

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Cuism in Business.

Emile Cue's remedy for all bodily ills was the patient's auto-suggestion: "Every day, in every way, I am getting better and better", Sir Basil Blackett seems to have practised Cuism when he strongly suggested to British businessmen: "The era of British pessimism—almost defeatism in the British attitude towards India—is rapidly passing. The spirit of adventure is fast reviving" etc., etc. There may be hope for British "merchant adventurers"—to use Sir Basil's expression—so long as Britain dominates India. But Sir Basil has not reckoned with the passing away of that domination. "The life and happiness of India's millions", he adds, "depended more upon the spirit of adventure and service, radiating from the merchant adventurers of Calcutta than upon any other factor." This is true to some extent; only, Indians would prefer Indian enterprise in India. Sir Basil may call this extremism. But there it is—a stubborn fact. Mr. Haji's Bill and the boycott of all foreign cloth are but a few signs of it.

Labour's First Move.

Though Mr. MacDonald's Cabinet is not yet completed, we are told by Reuter that "the new Government has decided on its immediate plans". The decision to re-elect Speaker Fitzroy shows Labour's disposition to carry on for the present with the minimum changes. The reported decision to give effect to many proposals "administratively instead of legislatively" suggests some nervousness about facing Parliament with an uncertain majority. Perhaps the new Government wishes to assure the country through its administrative measures that it is not quite so radical or revolutionary as it is made out to be by the Conservatives. The proposed re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia is but a logical conclusion of the popular move in sending a British Trade Delegation to Russia. It will not be very easy hereafter to suspect a man merely beaus he is a "Moscow-returned", unless, perhaps, he be an Indian. It is noteworthy that Reuter's message outlining Labour's programme contains no reference to India.

Unconvincing

The Punjab Government has recently thrown numerous difficulties in the way of the local Congress organisations. It is difficult to regard its refusal to give the Lahore Congress Committee the use of a corner of the Minto Park for the forthcoming session of the Congress as anything but a part of the policy of embarrassing and harrassing the Congress. The Government's lengthy explanation of the refusal is hardly convincing. It is idle to contend that the use of a corner of the extensive Park by the Congress would deprive a large number of people of the amenities of the Park. It is said that the Government has received an application similar to that of the Congress "from another political body which estimates that it will have to provide for a gathering of 30,000 people." We would like to know more about that body and when its application was received by the Government.

Incredible.

A correspondent informs us that efforts are being made at Poona to hold a District Conference there but that a difficulty is caused by some social die-hards who demand an assurance that the question of untouchability will not be taken up at the conference. It is said that even leaders like Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar wish to exclude that question from the conference on the same ground on which they excluded it from the Poona session of the Provincial Conference last year, namely, that a religious question should not be considered at a political conference. It is difficult to believe this information in view of the strong resolution against untouchability passed at the last Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Bandra only last month. It seems possible that those in the Poona District who wish to hold a conference and wish to consider the question of untouchability exaggerate the difficulties in the way. If they assert themselves a little in a good cause, the difficulties must vanish. We cannot believe that responsible leaders like Messrs. Kelkar and Bhopatkar will fail to assist the conference, whatever their fears may be about the orthodox die-hards.

DELHI BOMB CASE

(Continued from page 1.)

as the "Tribune" of Lahore and some others would have it believed.

SERIOUS STUDENTS OF HISTORY.

We humbly claim to be no more than serious students of History and the conditions of our country and human aspirations and we despise hypocrisy. Our practical protest was against the institution which since its birth has eminently displayed not only its worthlessness, but its far-reaching power for mischief. The more we pondered, the more deeply have we been convinced that it exists only to demonstrate to the world India's humiliation and helplessness, and it symbolises the overriding domination of irresponsible and autocratic rule.

HUMILIATION OF INDIA'S PARLIAMENT.

Time and again the national demand has been pressed by the representatives of the people, only to find the waste-paper basket as its final destination. Solemn resolutions passed by the House have been contemptuously trampled under foot on the floor of the so-called Indian Parliament. Resolutions regarding the repeal of repressive and arbitrary measures have been treated with sublime contempt, and Government's measures and proposals rejected as unacceptable by the elected members have been restored by stroke of the pen.

FAILED TO UNDERSTAND INDIAN LEADERS.

In brief, in spite of earnest endeavour, we have utterly failed to find any justification for the existence of the institution, which, despite all pomp and splendour organised with the hard-earned money of the sweating millions of India, is only a hollow show and a mischievous make-believe. And alike have we failed to comprehend the mentality of public leaders who help to squander public time and money on so manifestly stage-managed an exhibition of India's helpless subjection.

WORKERS TO GAIN NOTHING.

We have been ruminating upon all this as also upon the wholesale arrests of the leaders of the Labour movement when the introduction of the Trades Disputes Bill brought us into the Assembly to watch its progress. The course of the debate only served to confirm our conviction that the labouring millions of India had nothing to expect from the institution that stood as a menacing monument to the strangling power of the exploiters and the serfdom of the helpless labourers.

Finally, the insult of what we considered to be an inhuman and barbarous measure was hurled on the devoted heads of the representatives of the entire country, and the starving and struggling millions were deprived of their primary right and the sole means of their economic welfare.

None who has felt like us for the dumb-driven drudges of the labourers, could possibly witness this spectacle with equanimity. None whose heart bleeds for those who have given their life-blood in silence to the building up of the economic structure of the exploiters of whom the Government happens to be the biggest in the country, could repress the cry of soul-egonising anguish which such ruthlessness wrung out of our hearts.

WE DROPPED BOMBS AS PROTEST.

Consequently, bearing in our mind the words of the late Mr. S. R. Das once Law Member of the Governor General's Executive Council which appeared in the famous letter he had addressed to his son to the effect that bomb was necessary to awaken England from her dreams, we dropped the bombs on the floor of the Assembly Chamber to register our protest on behalf of those who had no other means left to give expression to their heart-rending agony. Our sole purpose was "to make the deaf hear," and to give heedless timely warning. Others have as keenly felt as we have done and from under the seeming stillness of the sea of India humanity, a veritable storm is about to break out. We have only hoisted "the danger signal" to warn those who are speeding along without heeding the grave dangers ahead. We have only marked the end of Utopian non-violence, of whose futility the rising generation has been convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt. Out of our sincerest good-will to and love of humanity have we adopted this method of warning to prevent untold suffering which we like millions of others clearly foresee.

"DEATHKNELL OF NON-VIOLENCE."

We have used expression "Utopian Non-violence" in the foregoing para, which requires some explanation. Force when aggressively applied is "violence" and is therefore, morally unjustifiable but, when it is used in furtherance of a legitimate cause, it has its moral justification. Elimination of force at all costs is Utopian and the new movement which has arisen in the country and of which we have given the warning, is inspired by ideals which guided Guru Gobind Singh and Shivaji, Kemal Pasha and Riza Khan Washington and Garibaldi, Lafayette and Lenin. As both the alien Government and Indian public leaders appeared to have shut their eyes and closed their ears against the existence and voice of this movement we have felt it our duty to sound a warning where it could not go unheard.

EXTENT OF OUR INTENTION.

We have so far dealt with the motive behind the incident in question and now we must define the extent tof our intention.

It cannot be gainsaid that we bore no personal grudge or malice against any one of those who received slight injuries or against any other person in the Assembly. On the contrary, we repeat that we hold human lives sacred beyond words and would sooner lay down our own lives in serving of humanity than injure any one else. Unlike mercenary soldiers of Imperialist armies who are disciplined to kill without compunction, we respect and, in so far as it lies in us, attempt to save human life and still we admit having deliberately thrown the bombs into the Assembly chamber. Facts, however, speak for themselves and intention should be judged from the result of the action, without drawing upon hypothetical circumstances and presumptions.

Despite the evidence of the Government expert, the bombs that were thrown into the Assembly Chamber resulted in slight damage to empty bench and few slight abrasions in less than half a dozen cases. While Government's scientist ascribed this result to a miracle, we see nothing but a precisely scientific process in it all.

MEANT ONLY FOR NOISE.

First,, the two bombs exploded in vacant spaces within wooden barriers of desks and benches; Secondly, even those who were within even two feet of the explosion, for instance Mr. P. R. Rau, Mr. Shanker Rao and Sir George Schuster were either not hurt or only slightly scratch. Bombs of the capacity deposed to by the Government expert (though his estimate being imaginary is exaggerated) loaded with effective charge of potassium chlorate and sensitive pictrate would have smashed the barriers and laid many low within some yards of the explosion. Again, had they been loaded with some other explosive with charge of destructive pellets of darts, they would have sufficed to wipe out the majority of members of the Legislative Assembly. Still again, we could have flung them into the official box chokeful of people of note and finally we could have ambushed Sir John Simon, whose luckless Commission was loathed by all responsible people and who was sitting in the presidential gallery at the titme. All this, however, was beyond our intention and bombs did no more than were designed to do and the miracle consisted of no more than the deliberate aim which landed them in safe places.

OUR DUTY IS DONE.

We then deliberately offered ourselves to bear the penalty for what we had done and to let imperialist exploiters know that by crushing individuals they cannot kill ideas. By crushing two insignificant units, nations cannot be crushed. We wanted to emphasise the historical lesson that *lettres de catchets* and Bastilles could not crush the revolutionary movement in France; gallows and Siberian mines could not extinguish Russian Revolution; Bloody Sundays and Black and Tans failed to strangle the movement of Irish Freedom. Can Ordinance and Safety Bills snuff out the flames of Freedom in India? Conspiracy cases trumped up or discovered and incarceration of all young men who cherish the vision of a greater ideal cannot check the march of revolution, but timely warning, if not unheeded, can help to prevent loss of life and general sufferings. We took it upon ourselves to provide this warning and our duty is done.

WHAT IS REVOLUTION.

Bhagat Singh was asked in the lower court as to what he meant by revolution. In answer to that question, I would say that revolution does not necessarily involved sanguinary strifes, nor is there any place in it for individual vendetta. It is not the cult of the bomb and pistol. By revolution we mean that the present order of things, which is based on manifest injustice, must change. Producers or labourers, in spite of being the most necessary element of society, are robbed by their exploiters of the fruits of their labour and deprived of their elementary right. On the one hand, peasants who grew corn for all starve with their families. The weaver who supplied the world markets with textile fabrics cannot find enough to cover his own and his children's bodies. Masons, smiths and carpenters who rear magnificent palaces live and perish in slums and, on the other hand, capitalist exploiters and parasites of society squander millions on their whims. These terrible inequalities and forced disparity of chances are heading towards shaos. This state of affairs cannot last and it tis obvious that the present order of society is merry-making on the brink of a volacano and the innocent children of explioters, no less than millions of the exploited, are walking on the edge of a dangerous precipice.

SOCIETY ON SOCIALISTIC BASIS.

The whole edifice of this civilization, if not saved in time, shall crumble. Radical change is therefore necessary and it is the duty of those who realise this to reorganise society on a socialistic basis. Unless this is done and exploitation of man by man and of nations by nations which goes masquerading as Imperialism is brought to an end, suffering and carnage with which humanity is threatened to-day cannot be prevented and all talks of ending wars and ushering an era of universal pease is undisguised hypocricy. By revolution we mean the ultimate establishment of an order of society, which may not be threatened by such breakdown and in which the sovereignty of the Proletariat should be recognised and as a result of which a world federation should redeem humanityt from the bondage of capitalism and the misery and the peril of wars. This is our ideal and with this idealogy for our inspiration we have given fair and loud enough warning. If, however, it goes unheeded, and the present system of Government continues to be impediment in the way of natural forces that are welling up, a grim struggle must ensue, involving the overthrow of all obstacles and the establishment of Dictatorship of the Proletariat to pave the way of the consummation of the ideal of revolution. Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imperishable birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society. Sovereignty of the people is the ultimate destiny of the workers. For these ideals and this faith, we shall welcome any suffering to which we may be condemned. To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of Revolution. Long live Revolution.—Free Press.

The court then stood adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

DELHI BOMB CASE

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDING

The witness admitted that calcium carbon was not explosive and could not explode under any circumstances, even when mixed with pieric acid. The presence of calcium carbonate in the fragments was probably due to the white wash and plaster from the walls which had been hit in the explosion.

Mr. Asaf Ali: "Then we are left with pieric acid only. Can it explode by itself? Pieric is an organic compound and we should know whirh pieric was used in the bombs."

Witness: My knowledge, commercially and generally, makes me say that picric acid or amonium pieric is only used in explosives. It was possible he added that calcium carbonate could be used as a retardant, but he had never heard of it being so used. He did not know if potasium picric was also used in explosives. The witness held that it was possible that pieric acid might be left behind after an explosion, provided potasium chlorate was not used in the best proportion. Mr. Robson said that the Chemical Examiner's report left an indefinite impression on his mind It would be possible to calculate the diameter of bombs from the curvature of the inner surface of the fragments. It was also possible to do so from the plugs themselves, combined with the fragments fitted on the plugs. Such calculation would not give the length but would give the diameter. The witness said that he was told the fragments belonged to two bombs only, and he did not carry on investigations as to the number of bombs the fragments could form. He had never weighed fragments of bombs. The witness said that if one had all the fragments composing the bombs, using the diameter, and by the weigh of the fragments one could find out the size of the bombs. He had made no such calculations and did not think them necessary.

NO DATA FOR CALCULATIONS.

When he gave his opinion as to the size and capacity of the bombs, he had no data for calculation. From the plugs he could say that the breadth of the bombs should be equal to that of the Maniktola bombs, but not the length. All the fragments of the shells were of cast iron. He could not say what volume of gas would be generated with 4 ounces of picric acid and potasium chloride mixture, unless he was given the separate weights of the mixture and its temperature. With or without such data, it would be impossible to give the initial velocity of the fragments after the explosion. It was also impossible to say what amount of mixture would be just sufficient to explode the bombs alleged to have been used by the accused. Without knowing the past history and merely by looking at the fragments, he could not say if they had been broken into bits by an explosion or by some other agency. The fact that some portions of the fragments were oxidised while others were not, could not make the witness state that the unoxidized portions were of recent fracture.

The cross examination of the witness was not over when the Court rose for lunch.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER A CAREFUL MAN.

Proceeding Dr. Robson deposed that picric could be tested through its chemical reaction and the microscopic examination of crystals formed. The witness accepted the Chemical Examiner's report as correct, because he knew him to be a careful man. Apart from this, he could not say without having definite data himself or knowing on what data the chemical examiner had worked, whether the conclusions of the Chemical Examiner were correct. It was possible that the Chemical Examiner only made tests to find out whether there was picric, and having found it, did not carry his investigations further. The witness agreed that it was impossible that potassium in a metalic form could exist. From the Chemical Examiner's report, he understood that potassium compound was found in fragments. But what compound it was, he could not say, as no clue was available in the report. He personally thought that it was potassium chlorate, though it might be potassium nitrate. He based his conclusions on the fact that potassium chlorate had been used in the past, although it was very seldom used owing to its being a sensative substance. It was possible the witness said that potassium perchlorate might have been used as it was not so sensative. The witness said that if a man set out with the definite purpose of depriving a bomb of its force, he might add calcium carbonate to its mixture as retardative. No paper could have formed part of the bomb. Similarly the rubber tube recovered from the fragments was not charged nor affected by the heat, although heat to the extent of 5,000 degrees centigrade, it was claimed had been generated. The rubber, therefore, did not appear to have been exposed to the heat and the flame was not big enough to reach the rubber attached to the bomb. Bet the copper bar to which the rubber was attached was an external contrivance which could be hurled away the moment the bomb exploded. If the bomb was designed with a very weak charge, it was possible that the flame did not reach or affect the rubber.

NOT MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

Defence counsel, taking the damaged pieces of furniture, showed them to witness and suggested that the bomb had not done much damage to them. The witness did not agree. Cross-examination of Dr. Robson was not over when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

MR. H. S. SUHRAWARDY ELECTED TO BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, June 6.

After scrutiny of votes Mr. H. S. Shuhrawardy was declared duly elected to the Bengal Legislative Council from the Calcutta South Mahomedan constituency, defeating his rival Mr. Samsul Haq.—Free Press.

LAHORE BOMB FIND CASE

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER ON HUNGER STRIKE

LAHORE, June 6.

Mr. ChintramThapur, uncle of Sukhdev, an under-trial prisoner, arrested in connection with the Kashmiri Building bomb find, addressed a letter to the Superintendent of the Borstal Jail, Lahore, drawing attention to the fact that his nephew has gone on hunger-strike all the week, as a protest against alleged undesirable and insufficient food supplied and confinement to a dirty cell for full twenty-four hours. Also he requests the Superintendent to supply him with full details.—Free Press.

DHANBAD MINES SCHOOL

STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

DHANBAD, June 6.

The students of the School of Mines have gone on strike since yesterday, on the alleged attempt of the Principal to remove, with police help, the leader of the agitation regarding the future prospects of the students.—Free Press.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

POONA SESSION TO COMMENCE ON JULY 22.

The Bombay Government Gazette announces that the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council will commence sitting at the Council Hall, Poona, at 2 p.m. on Monday, July 22.

Scene of an accident which occurred at Chira Bazaar on Thurs day. A Municipal steamroller suddenly "collapsed" in the middle of the road causing a hold- up of traffic. It is reported that one man was injured.

PHILOSOPHY OF LEISURE

Time Is Money, But Leisure Is Wealth

TAGORE'S MESSAGE TO THE WEST

VICTOIIA, April 8. (By Mail).

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore the great mystic of this generation, whose voice is a voice of the ancient Orient, delivered here tonight his message to the Occident—at once warning and rebuke to Western materialism.

The poet of India came half way a ross the world to make this single speech and into it he put the full power of a personality which has caught the imagination of all natons. In his long robe with white beard and long curls falling upon his massive shoulders, he was an arresting figure as he stood on the stage of the Royal Victoria before delegates to the National Council of Education's Conference and an audience which filled the theatre and lined up in a large queue outside. There was an air of calmness and utter detachment about him as he told the people of the West what he thought of their civilisation.

"PHILOSOPHY OF LEISURE."

The subject of his address was the "Philosophy of Leisure," but under the title he grouped a wide variety of reflections on life. While warning the Western peoples against tendencies which he said, would be their intellectual and spiritual ruin, he treated their problems with a broad sympathy.

"The sprit of sympathy is neither moral nor immoral" he said "with equal indifference, it uses its efficiency in inflicting, as well as in healing wounds in helping us in a great perfect system of robbery, and at the same time in a perfect organisation of charity for those who suffer in consequence.

"Through intelligent dealing with Nature's pottentialities, it achieves success either for torpedoing the world into a blood-oozing abyss of torment, or for reclaiming a new world of life from the void.

A TORNADO OF RAPIDITY.

"It is evident that the modern age is riding on a tornado of rapidity, jealously competing with its own past every moment in speed and production.

"We cannot stop its course and should not, even if we could. Our only anxiety with regard to it is that we may forget that slow and mature productions of leisure are of immense value to man, for these only can give balance to bloated atmosphere of infinity in a width of leisure across which some invisible messengers of life and light bring n their silent voices of creation"

What gives us cause for anxiety is the fact that the spirit of progress occupies a great deal more of our mind to-day than the deeper life process of our being which requires depth of leisure for its sustenance.

NO CREATIVE IDEALS.

In other words, the modern age has not allowed itself time to evolve a religion, a profound principle of reconciliation that can fashion out of all conflicting elements a living work of art—its society. The creative ideals of life necessary for giving expression to the fulness of humanity were developed centuries ago, and when to-day these suffer from some misfit as a result of a constant expansion of knowledge and a variety of new experience, we fail to adjust them to a comprehensive completeness. We grow accustomed to a spritual slovenliness being constantly familiar with the sweeping of an enormous traffic, with the disordered fragments waiting to be relegated to their proper places, which requires time. And we say time is money while we forget to say that leisure is wealth—that is a creation of human spirit whose material may be money.

Invention construction and organisation are spreading fast along the high road of our history, but the creative genius of man is every day losing its dignity. It accepts cheap payments from the busy multitude; it is engaged in always keeping irreverent minds amused; it makes faces at things men hold sacred and tries to prove that the ideals of social life which had gvien us grace, the majesty of self-mastery and heroism of voluntary acceptance of suffering were for the most part unreal false coins made current by the weak for the pathetic purpose of self-deception.

NEED OF LEISURE.

"Compressed and crowded has its use when dealing with material things but living truths must have for their significance a full accommodation of leisure. The cramped time produces deformities and degeneracy, as the mind constantly pursued by a frenzied haste develops a chronic dyspepsia. It is ungenerous in its reception of the world, it is frustrated with existence. It easily comes to believe that reality is truly represented by nightmare that only the lowest is reliable in its explanation of the highest in a language crudely obscure."

It is imperatively necessary that man should add, at every age, a new mansion to his palace in order to welcome with proper ceremonies the new guests who come with gifts that have to be harmonized with his past inheritance. But he has no time. Busy day and night exploring the work which is non-human, solely for gains that are non-spiritual, his sense of the human reality shrinks into utter insignificance in a world whose pride is in vastness and in which all manifestations are predetermined in details. He seeks the cradle of all that is great in him in the lightless nursery of the dust and mocks himself with a sinister laugh taking defiant pleasure in self-insult. He allows his freedom to ferment into frothy license, coarsens his soul into obscenity, smothers with marketable commodities the perspective the detachment needed for the amplitude of his dignity, and thus obscured he obscures the vision of his god. For he has no time.

WORK OF PEACE.

"Man has grown old in spirit, for sharp shocks of quick time bring on the weariness of decrepitude while unencumbered peace and a large expanse of life is needed for the blossoming of youth—the youth that must not only have the courage to do, the intellect to know but also the sympathy to understand and the faith to create.

POET'S JOY IN BOUNDLESS.

"The space enclosed within walls and the time cornered by the money market have been appropriated by my business office which there buys and sells, pays and charges rent by the yard and by the hour. Outside is the assembly of stars. Undivided pace and unclouded time are realized by me through my sense of joy in the boundless. The immensity is superfluous for the purpose of mere physical life, as is proved by the worms that burow underground. There are also in this world human beings for whom a dearth of sky and closed-up time is no privation, for in them has been killed the mind that cannot live without stretching its wings outside the age of necessity. It is tyranny of the ghost of such dead souls that frightened the poet into prayer 'Doom me not to the futility of offering the eternal gifts of joy to the callous."

"The realm of this joy has been known to the dwellers in the land of leisure and they have said 'covet not, do not nourish the longing or an acquisition which is solely for thee for the Supreme Lord dwells in the all and therefore have thy joy for Him through the sacrifice of self.' This is the divine spirit, the great soul who is active in the world's activities, who dwelleth in the hearts of all peoples—those who realize Him with a sure comprehension in their heart and their mind reach immortality."

"This is the realization through which all our activities, diverted of greed, achieve dignified detachment. They lead us to the great-souled union with the all and thus to the truth that knows not death—the death which belongs only to the isolated self."

A distinguished group of educationists from many countries heard the address which was regarded as the highlight of the entire conference proceedings.

MALARIA SCOURGE IN BOMBAY

How Municipality Proposes to Stamp It Out

COMMISSIONER DALAL'S APPEAL TO CITIZENS

Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in a Press note states:—

At the measures now being taken for the prevention of malaria in Bombay have aroused a certain amount of public interest and some comment, it is necessary to explain the policy underlying them. Last year, the Government of Bombay appointed Major J. Covell, Assistant Director, Malaria Survey of India, to enquire into malarial conditions in Bombay. The enquiry lasted from 20th March to 21st September, 1928. Major Covell has submitted a very valuable report which while confirming many of the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Bentley in his report dated April, 1911, extends our knowledge of the subject in many directions and makes a number of very useful and practical suggestions for the removal of malaria from the City.

Major Covell comes to the conclusion that there is no natural malaria in Bombay, owing to the absence of natural streams that Anopheles stephensi is the only species of mosquito which plays any appreciable part in the transmission of the disease in the Island and that its breeding places are exclusively man-made. He states "seeing that there is for all practical purposes only one malaria-carrying mosquito in Bombay, and that all its permanent breeding places are artificial and capable of being either completely abolished or rendered innocuous, I believe that it is practicable to stamp out endemic malaria from the Island: and that this can be accomplished at a cost considerably less than the amount at present lost annually by interference with labour and by expenditure on account of medical aid to those suffering from the disease."

Dealing with permanent breeding places of the malaria mosquito, Major Covell assigns the first place to wells. Referring to wells he says "it is quite certain that the disease will not be eradicated from Bombay whilst these sources of breeding, which as we have seen are specially favoured by Anopheles stephensi, not only in Bombay, but throughout India, are allowed to remain in their present condition." Every well is a ppotential breeding centre and it would be a fatal mistake to wait till it is found breeding before taking measures to cover it up. Major Covell's recommendation on this subject is that "every well in the Island must be filled in or covered over with concrete, with if desired the provision of a pump, by a certain specified date; in the event of non-compliance the Municipal Commissioner should cause the work to be carried out." As regards the provision of trap doors, which were unfortunately allowed after Bentley's report, Major Covell has come to the conclusion that it is useless as a preventive measure and that in some respects it is worse than useless as it engenders a false sense of security and renders proper inspection impossible. In fact, Major Covell goes so far as to say that if the alternative was between providing a trap door and leaving the well entirely open, he would prefer the latter. He, therefore, recommends that "trap doors should not be permitted under any pretext whatsoever."

The policy of closing wells is being pursued with the sole object of saving the City from the dreadful scourge of malaria, and in doing so, every consideration is being paid to the religious sentiments and feelings of the various communities as far as it is possible to do so, without entirely stultifying the policy. For the present, care is taken to see that the wells in places of public worship and which are used for the purpose of such worship are not filled up or covered. If there is more than one well in such places, one well at least is left uncovered. The wells used for irrigated purposes in the north of the Island are not being covered up at present provided:

(1) that they are not breeding or are likely to be sources of infection;
(2) that they are at a safe distance from dwelling places; and
(3) that the water is actually used for 'bona fide' agricultural purposes.

No guarantee can be given that wells of these two classes will never be covered in the future; but the present policy is to deal with wells other than those belonging to these classes.

It is not insisted upon that any particular well should be filled in; if it is hermitically covered by means of a concrete cover, it is enough. Wherever the water is potable, no objection is raised to the provision of a pump in the concrete cover, the pump being fitted in a stone slab or a concrete block in an angle-iron frame and the whole surface carefully cemented. This arrangement has the advantage that if the pump gets out of order or if it is necessary to open the well for any other purpose, it can be done by removing the cement covering over the block fitted in the iron frame and lifting up the block. Objections having been raised by orthodox members of the Hindu community to the use of pumps containing leather or rubber washers enquiries were made of manufacturers to provide copper or brass pumps having no leather or rubber in their composition. Pumps containing neither leather nor rubber in their composition are available. It is recommended that whenever it is desired to provide a pump, the water of the well should be carefully cleaned of all impurities before the well is covered up and the pump installed. To meet with the wishes of the members of the Parsi community, who desire access of the sun's rays to the water, permission will be given to fix thick glasses into the concrete cover. On enquiry at the Municipal Office, the designs of the pumps, glass covers, etc., will be shown and the proper methods of fixing them explained. If required the Municipal authorities will cover the well and fit them with pumps, glasses, etc., as desired, at the expense of the owners. It will thus be seen that every effort is being made to respect the religious feeling of all classes of people as far as it is possible to do so without abandoning the policy altogether. There are certain people, however, who refuse to have anything whatever to do with pumps and insist upon using well water drawn up by their own hands by rope and bucket. It is impossible to comply with the wishes of such people without abandoning all hope of eradicating or even substantially abating the malaria trouble.

It is sometimes argued that it is futile to concentrate on wells only, while other sources of breeding are left untouched. The answer to that is that the other sources are not being left untouched. Among the permanent breeding places of malaria next in importance to wells are cisterns, tanks, mill ponds and garden fountains and tubs. Energtetic measures to deal with all these sources are being taken. As regards temporary breeding places, such as pools of stagnant water, etc., particularly numerous in the monsoon, Major Covell has confirmed Bentley's opinion that temporary places are of comparatively slight importance, "provided that permanent breeding places do not exist in the immediate vicinity in which case they at once become a serious source of danger." Measures are being taken to deal with such temporary breeding places also. As for swamps, sewers and storm water drains, they breed mosquitoes of varieties other than Anopheles Stephensi, particularly Culicine mosquitoes which are a serious nuisance, but which are of no importance in the spread of malaria. It is this inability to distinguish between the malaria-carrying and the non-malaria-carrying species of mosquitoes, which leads to the criticism that well are being attacked, while other places breeding mosquitoes in much larger quantities are left untouched.

Following Major Covell's recommendations, it is proposed to approach Government for legislative and administrative measures which will enable a unified and concerted attack to be made on all fronts including breeding centres on properties under the control of the Railways, the Port Trust and Government.

Major Covell estimates that there are 11,30,000 cases of malaria in the City every year and that the annual cost of malaria in Bombay at the present time is Rs. 50 lakhs. From the report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, it appears that about 25 lakhs of people die of malaria every year in the whole of India. As the number of those who die is very small as compared with the number of those who are attacked and suffer in their health, efficiency and earning capacity, the loss to the country from this scourge in terms of wealth is almost incalculable. After a careful study of the whole problem in this City, Major Covell comes to the following conclusion:—

"I feel confident that endemic malaria in Bombay can be brought under complete control, indeed. I see no reason why it should not be eradicated completely from the Island. But it is quite certain that this result will not be achieved without the whole-hearted adoption of radical and systematic measures."

He goes on to add the following warning:—

"If conditions are allowed to continue as they are at the present time, not only will the expenditure of time and money involved in the present enquiry be wasted but Bombay will be exposed at any time when economic and other conditions become especially favourable, to the risks of outbreaks of malaria as serious as, and possibly more serious than those which have occurred in the past."

The object of this Press note is to help to clear away unreasonable prejudices and to enlist the co-operation of the citizens of Bombay in the endeavour which is being made to drive away the scourge of malaria from the City.

ADMIRAL SIR C. BURNEY DEAD

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.

The death has occurred of Admiral Sir Cecil Burney.

(Admiral Sir Cecil Burney whose death is reported at the age of 71 was the Vice-Admiral commanding the Second and Third Fleets (1913-14), and was Second-in-Command of the Grand Fleet in the Great War (from December 1914, to November 1916. He was made Second Sea Lord in (1916-17) and Commander-in-Chief of the Coast of Scotland (1917-19) and was promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet in 1920, retiring in 1925).

POST OF REGISTRAR OF HIGH COURT

—:o:—

The Bombay Government Gazette, contains the following late Notifications:—

In pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 6th February 1925, passed on the question whether under clause 8 of the Amended Letters Patent of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay the Government of India or the Government of ombay have authority to make rules limiting the Chief Justice in his selection of officers for employment in that Court, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule that is to say:—

The post of Registrar of the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay (Appellate Side) shall ordinarily be held by a member of the Indian Civil Service, but a person not belonging to that service may be appointed to that post by the Chief Justice, subject to the privisions of section 99 of the Government of India Act and the regulations framed thereunder by the Governor General in Council, provided that when the appointment is filled from outside the Indian Civil Service, the maximum number of posts listed as open to persons, not being members of that service, is not exceeded.

Mr. Harilal Jaykisandas Kania, LL.B. to act as Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, vice Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, or pending further orders.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Shesho Koimattur to act temporarily as Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. B. A. Dubois to be Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 24th April 1928, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan.

Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi to be Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 24th January 1929, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. H. Marston.

Mr. D. H. Cowper, Officiating Superintendent, Arthur Road Prison, House of Correction and Civil Jail, Bombay, and Governor of the Female Workhouse, Bombay, to do duty as Superintendent, Worli Temporary Prison.

Mr. P. Leyden, Senior Jailor, Arthur Road Prison, to officiate as Superintendent, Arthur Road Prison, House of Correction and Civil Jail, Bombay, and also as Governor of the Female Workhouse, Bombay, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. D. H. Cowper, pending further orders.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave on half average pay for fifteen days.

Mr. N. D. Karmarkar, Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Surat, is granted, with effect from 15th May 1929 or the date of relief, leave on average pay for three months.

Mr. G. B. Patwardhan, Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from 1st May 1929.

Mr. L. B. Kulkarni, Assistant Economic Botanist, to act as Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, vice Mr. G. B. Patwardhan proceeded on leave.

Second-Lieutenant Lord Ashley, The Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, Territorial Army, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from the afternoon of Saturday, 25th May 1929.

Mr. Tehmas Temulji Kothavala, Local Board Assistant to the Collector, Sholapur, was appointed to be on special duty in the General, Educational and Marine Departments, for a period of eleven days from the 24th April to the 4th May 1929, and thereafter to do duty as Under-Secretary to Government in those Departments, vice Mr. A. H. Dracup, pending further orders.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. La Frenais, I.M.D., of Haffkine Institute, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the forenoon of 3rd May 1929.

Mr. N. P. Dalal is appointed to carry on the work of Assistant Surgeon La Franais, I.M.D., in addition to his own duties.

THE MILL STRIKE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Si,—The prolongation of the struggle between the mill-owners and workmen is due not to any economic reasons, but to sheer persistence on the part of the leaders to keep the men out as long as possible. It is the petty-minded dogmatism of small minds who govern the Girni Kamgar Union that they continue to be wilfully blind to the enormous impetus they are instrumental in giving to the strides made by foreign countries in the Indian cotton piecegoods trade. If stark ruin of the industry accords with their conception of nationalising the industry, they may well congratulate themselves on the fact that they are heading for it at all speed. To have initiated the strike, apparently to set right the men's grievances, their latest pronouncements indicate that they are out to maintain it at all costs, for the preservation of their own personal prestige.

The leaders' avowed aim is to put an end to the capitalist system, and to nationalise industry by force, without compensation to present owners. To lead men out on strike for reasons which are known to everyone in Bombay to be untenable is certainly against the best interests of the men themselves. The sooner the leaders realise the utter futility of maintaining this internecine war in the industry and abandon the agitation which has been barren of any gains to labour, the better for all concerned. If they at all have the interests of the workers at heart it must be clear to them that it is suicidal to pursue a policy, the direct results of which are to inflame labour, to imbue it with class hatred, to embitter it against its employers, so as to unsettle existing conditions in the industry and to hamper the attempts made by the owners to combat the menace of foreign competition, which has had a strangle-hold on our cotton textile industry for the last six years. Mill labour in Bombay ought to appreciate the fact that the mill-owners had even agreed to waive the very modest wage-cut of 7-1/2 per cent. in weavers' wages which the Fawcett Committee held to be justified, provided they were assured of Labour's co-operation. The Mill-owners' Association have made every endeavour to effect economies in the directions pointed out to them by the Textile Tariff Board. It would be profitable if it were known more widely what Bombay mill-owners have done to set their house in order. The first important measure of reform which the owners are ready to embark upon is the introduction of a standardised scale of wages and muster-rolls, thereby bringing into line the payments to be made by all mills for particular kinds of cloth and obtaining a certain uniformity in the number of men employed by different mills in each department. This would result in a considerable saving. It may be, here, recalled that as early 1921, the Industrial Disputes Committee recommended the standardisation of wages as one of the factors tending to a reduction in the number of strikes caused by the disparity in the rate of wages in various mills. The Textile Tariff Board did not consider as satisfactory the present system under which wages vary from mill to mill, and recommended for the consideration of the Association, the adoption of a system of standardised wages between mill and mill. In pursuance of these recommendations, the Association has formulated a scheme for the regulation of wages and work for Bombay mills, and an "Efficiency Scheme" for the regulation of wages and work requiring greater efficiency. The advantages which the Association expects would accrue from the adoption of this scheme will be threefold. Firstly, there will be no variation between mill and mill in the rates of wages of operatives of the same class doing the same amount of work with the same skill with similar machinery and material. Secondly operatives will not suffer owing to defects in machinery or material; and thirdly, almost all operatives will get the same average wages that they were hitherto getting. But what is the extent of the co-operation from the Girni Kamgar Union? Nil. If these so-called leaders prided themselves less on the achievements of their militant agitation, and addressed themselves more wholeheartedly to the task of increasing efficiency of labour, it would promote an increased outturn of work, and consequent increased wages. In the direction of welfare work for employees the owners have expended large sums of money to provide elementary education for children of workers to furnish sick relief, medical treatment, maternity benefits, creches and cheap housing facilities. Here again, it should be the earnest endeavour of leaders to remove the stubbornness which is so marked a feature of their adherence to age-old habits which forms such an insuperable barrier to any change for the better in their living conditions. The Association and individual mills during the last few years have explored innumerable avenues leading to a reduction in costs of production, however small. As instances it may be mentioned that as a result of their efforts considerable reductions have been obtained in the price of fuel oil, fumigation charges, fire insurance rates and wate charges. The abolition of the Excize Duty, the abolition of duty on certain mill stores, the reduction of duty on art silk yarn, and the increase in the duty of certain imported yarn was largely the work of the Association. In order to increase the efficiency of jobbers and heads of Departments the Association has done its level best to encourage the employment of students trained in the V. J. T. Institute in preference to others; and donations of money and machinery have been made by mebers of the Association to foster the growth of technical education in the Social Service League Schools. The mill industry in Bombay has not benefitted to the extent which might have been expected from these efforts chiefly owing to the deleterious effects of Communist agitation, which has become so active during the last two years. It is a pity that labour in Bombay mills is so very prone to put all its trust in those who can harangue them on their supposed grievances. What qualifications or training, if any, have these leaders had? It had not been for this class of leaders, who have succeeded in drilling men to go on strike on the slightest provocation, and if labour in Bombay had organised itself on genuine trade union lines as was suggested by the Fawcett Committee they would have certainly achieved a higher status for their union which would have enforced respect and consideration from the employers.—Yours, etc.,

A. C.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

—:o:—

Tributes to Amanullah

In the course of an interview given to a representative to "Tej", Pandit Neki Ram Sharma says:—I am a Hindu and politically and religiously I have no connection with Afghanistan, yet my heart is full of love for Amanullah Khan. Its reason is that this man does not care for his personal comforts and wants to bring Afghanistan on a level with other civilised countries of the world. Had he succeeded in his mission of eradicating all the evils from his country, the entire world would have congratulated him. But, unfortunately, his success is for the time being delayed. Amanullah Khan has left Afghanistan yet his good intentions and great sacrifices will gradually reach every nook and corner of Afghanistan. It is quite likely that Amanullah may once again grace the throne of Afghanistan which is at present occupied by the son of a water-carrier. If it may not be possible, then some one who is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Amanullah will occupy the throne of Afghanistan. Long live Amanullah and may your mission be crowned with success!

DR. ALUM'S MESSAGE.

Dr. Shaikh Muhammad Alam has sent the following message of sympathy to Amanullah Khan:—Although you have not been able to capture Kabul, yet you have captured the hearts of all Indians. May God be your support in your present troubles! Our sincere sympathies are with you in your hardships.—("Masawat.")

"Madina" of Bijnor comments on the fall of Amanullah Khan in these terms:—"The flight of Amanullah Khan amounts to the ruin of Afghanistan's prestige, the grandeur of the East, the credit of the Mussalmans and the movement of progress and reform. The hopes regarding the freedom of the East have all been upset. Only yesterday, Amanullah had gone to Bombay with the pomp and glory of a career; but today he reaches that place like a helpless 'faqir'. To-day we are saying good-bye to a poor traveller and not to a great King and pray to God that he may once again appear on the horizon of Afghanistan like his grandfather Amir Abdur Rahman and punish those traitors who are to-day acting like puppets in the hands of the enemies of Islam."

"Ittehad" of Bombay writes:—We hope that the great sacrifices made by Ghazi Amanullah Khan in relinquishing his throne, will not go in vain, but will help in dispelling the dark clouds of ignorance which are over-shadowing the horizon of Afghanistan. We have no doubt that every child of that land will, in days to come, regard Amanullah Khan as the first architect of nationality. Maulvi-ism can create mischief only, but cannot conduct the administration of a country. The result of Amanullah Khan's defeat should be that in every country Amanullahs should come into being in order to defeat the forces of ignorance and bigotry. We once again repeat that Amanullah's sacrifice will not go in vain.

"Tej" writes:—We learn from an authoritative source that a leading Vakil of Delhi gave a nautch party which was attended amongst others by several local officials as well. The party dispersed late at night. The well-known dancing girl, Iqbal of Delhi, was engaged for the night. It is alleged that the Vakil has not paid the necessary money to her as a result of which she is thinking of filing a complaint in the court of law. It is stated that if she takes the extreme step of resorting to laws, many secrets will be divulged.—("Tej").

SAK'S DEFEAT.

Referring to Mr. Saklatvala's defeat, "Roznama-e-Khilafat" observes:—We know that India was not a plank in the election programme of any Party in England, it was most difficult for any Indian to have come out successful. This is why Shaukat Usmani also failed. We hope Mr. Saklatvala will not get disheartened by his failure, but will continue to serve the cause of India as before. Time is not far off when a labourer of England will begin to understand the principles of Communism and then will rise to power. Mr. Saklatvala served the best interests of India for about years in Parliament.

MR. HAJI'S BILL & RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

(Continued from page 6.)

is this policy which prevents Government from admitting Indians in any large proportions to the commissioned ranks of the army and keeps India in a position of helplessness in the matter of self-defence. If the higher administrative offices and military ranks are a valuable nursery of British administrators and generals, it is at the expense of depriving Indians of the same opportunities for the development of their administrative and military capacity and stunting their growth. The denial of any such capacity among Indians is naturally resented as a libel upon the whole nation, invented for the purpose of justifying the exclusion of Indians from the higher ranks of the services in their own country. It is felt that India has not made as great an advance towards national development as she could have made if she had been governed solely in the interests of the people of India. Making all allowances for the homogeneous character of the Japanese it is believed that compared with the progress achieved by Japan within the last sixty years, the progress of India has been remarkably slow, and will not be allowed to proceed beyond a certain point. If the Government of India with the autocratic authority which it has enjoyed had been inspired solely by the interests of the Indian nation India could have made far greater progress educationally, industrially and politically and could have counted for a great deal more in the Parlament of Nations. Though India has been admitted to the League of Nations, it is felt that she only occupies the position of a figure-head and a hanger-on, who merely adds to the glorification of the Imperial Government. India speaks not in her own voice but in the voice of the British."

(To Be Continued).

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INSANITARY AHMEDABAD

School Fees Agitation

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

The heat wave continues unabated in spite of patches of clouds from time to time. There are dust storms and stormy winds at times and nights are somewhat cooler. There are signs of early mousoon, but the temperature went up to 111 in this week also.

The total number of deaths has gone down from 307 to 251, but the death-rate of 48.2 per thousand is still very high. Measles have gone down and there were only 12 deaths due to measles in the week ending on Thursday. Small-pox, however, has increased in some measure and carried away 11 lives. Consumption has taken its usual toll of nearly three lives per day and was responsible for 20 deaths in the week. The health conditions of the city are very bad and an effort was made by the correspondent of the "Times of India" last week to explain away the high mortality by saying that the increase in death-rate in the last month was due to measles only. The fact is that the sanitation of our city is in such a state that any disease assumes an epidemic form and carries away precious lives. It may be measles or typhoid or malaria, but the city is visited by some such disease from time to time and has earned the reputation of being perhaps the worst city in point of sanitation. Leaving aside the question of such epidemics one wonders as to what the Health Department has to say about the 3 deaths per day on account of consumption in addition to several other diseases of lungs and throat. It is a matter for serious consideration and the Sanitary Committee of the Municipality and the Health Officer should try their utmost to improve the sanitation of the city.

Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai deserves all praise for working towards clearing the streets of the city. He goes to one locality after another with a batch of sweepers, gets all dirt and filth removed and uses disinfectants freely. He also advises people in streets to keep their surroundings clean.

WATER PROBLEM UNSOLVED.

The water problem remains unsolved as yet. Mr. Madox, the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay, came down here on Monday, last week, and had a long talk with the municipal councillors. He suggested certain changes at the water-works and pointed out that by regulating the water-supply the complaint can be removed to a certain extent. He has put Mr. Ghadre, his assistant, in charge of the water-works and the regulation of water-supply of the city for the time being. This question has thus been placed by our municipal councillors in the hands of Government officers. Our municipal machinery has been found to be unable to cope with the situation and it remains to be seen how far Mr. Ghadre who has come down to Ahmedabad with his own men, succeeds in solving the problem. Meanwhile the Municipality proposes to go on with the work of cleansing wells in streets so that people may get potable water from them.

MUNICIPAL MACHINERY OUT OF GEAR.

The question of watering the roads was discussed in the Board and has been referred to the Sanitary Committee. Even main roads of the city are only partially watered and there are bitter complaints against the men engaged for the purpose. The fact, however, is that the whole of our municipal machinery is out of gear and people have begun to realise that it requires a very strong hand to put the whole thing in order again.

On Tuesday last there was some discussion on the question of allowing the drainage water to flow into the current of the river. Major Candy, the Civil Surgeon, proposed to have a septic tank so that sullage water may pass out into the stream of the river after being cleared in the septic tank.

CASTE DINNERS.

There was a pretty good row created in the Audich Brahmin caste of the city when some youths of the community took it into their heads to prevent the people of their caste from enjoying dinners after deaths. Two such dinners were spoiled by the efforts of these youths and the elderly people losing their heads issued a fiat of excommunication against the leader of the agitation and sent round invitations of a caste dinner. The excommunicated gentleman Mr. Harilal obtained an injunction order from the judicial officer against his excommunication and there is some excitement in the community on account of this dispute between the youths and the elderly people of the community.

SCHOOL FEES.

The agitation against the increase of fees in three local schools has taken a new turn. The Managing Committee of the Youth League led by one Mr. Sarabhai Dalal took up the question in a non-quorum meeting and appointed a Committee to inquire into the matter. This sub-committee consisted of four of the five members present in the meeting and it addressed letters to the managers of the three schools asking for interviews to discuss the question. The manager of the City High School received them cordially and explained the whole situation to them and pointed out that it was not possible to work private institutions at the present rate when numbers in each class are to be restricted. The managers of the Proprietory High School also replied to them fixing the day and the time for the meeting. But the sub-committee issued handbills advising parents not to pay the enhanced fees. The day after the handbills were circulated the sub-committee saw the proprietors who seem to have told them that the Youth League had no reason to interfere with the management of such private educational institutions and that the proprietors had been following the profession of teachers and were conducting the institution in order to earn a decent living as lawyers, doctors and others do. The members of the sub-committee, however, seem to have thought that the managers were running the institution out of philanthropic motives. They said that the Youth League would stop fleecing of students and would not allow profiteering to go on in educational institutions. They prepared their report and submitted it to the Managing Committee of the Youth League without, it is reported, seeing the proprietors of the third institution who were not in Ahmedabad at the time. A majority of the members of the Managing Committee favoured direct action against the offending institutions and a general meeting of the Youth League was convened for this purpose when the President Mr. Hariprasad Desai ruled out their proposal. In the meeting a Committee was appointed to carry on agitation against the offending schools. This Committee saw the proprietors of the City High School and the Tutorial High School and had long talks with them. In the end the proprietors agreed to place the matter into the hands of an Arbitration Board and suggested the names of five leading citizens of Ahmedabad to form the Board. This suggestion was not accepted by the Youth League. A public meeting was held on the 2nd, Mr. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., presided over the meeting on the 2nd instant. This meeting passed a resolution ordering the schools to stick to their old scales of fees and inform the President of the meeting before 12 noon on Tuesday or else a general boycott of these schools would be proclaimed. The schools have, it is said, sent in their replies, but before they could be received by the President a meeting has been convened to-day outside the Sholapur Gate which is to be presided over by Mr. Dolatram Shah. By the by Mr. Dolatram has filed a criminal complaint against the editor of "Praja Bandhu" for defaming him and the case is proceeding before the City Magistrate. The editor of the "Praja Bandhu" is a son of Mr. Balwantray Thaker, Joint Principal and one of the proprietors of the Proprietory High School. The situation at present is this. There are five other secondary schools in Ahmedabad. The E. C. High School and the Government Middle School have kept up the old scales of fees, but accommodation in these schools is very limited. There is a High School run by the Irish Presbyterian Mission and it is ready to take up any boys that seek admission there. There are two other schools that are worked by Boards of Management. The J. L. New English School has been working for about forty years in the city. It has its own building and some funds and it receives a good grant from Government, but the institution does not seem to be so popular. The three private schools that have raised their scales of fees have about a thousand students each and the Proprietory High School has passed 110 students out of 203 in the Seventh Standard class this year. The results of the two other schools also in the last examination are good. There is one more private institution worked on Proprietory lines in the city. It is the New High school started by some of the teachers of the Proprietory High School about three years back when the Proprietory High School was working with the Gujarat Vidyapith. This school also has about a thousand students on its rolls and has passed 62 students in the Matriculation examination out of 161 students in the class. Thus the results of all the private schools are fairly good and they testify to the efficient management of these institutions. The New High School authorities have announced that they are not going to raise their fees this year. The proprietors of the New High School do not reap a rich harvest and almost all of these proprietors have to supplement their incomes by private tuitions. The Model High School is worked by some self-sacrificing volunteers and Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan is the President of the Managing Board of that school. It has about 400 students on its rolls.

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STUDIED HUMILIATION OF INDIA

—:o:—

Mahatmaji' Condemns House Searches

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India"

Though hous searches arrests without even reasonable ground or suspicion of innocent and respectable men, putting them in veils and handcuffs are in the air, I was wholly unprepared for the search of the offices of the well known magazine the "Modern Review," much less the house of its equally well known Editor Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee therefore when I heard of the search I wired for particular and Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee has sent me the following letter::

"On the 24th instant when I returned from my office at about 11-30 a.m., my second son told me that a Bengali police officer had come to search my house in connection with Dr. J. T. Sunderland's "India in Bondage: Her Right to Freedom." Here I should tell you that I live in a hired house in Bhawanipur (2-1, Townshend Road). It is about 5 miles from the house (91, Upper Circular Road) also hired, where my press and office are situated.

"On being told that a police officer had come to search my house, I entered the sitting room where I found a man in plain clothes seated in a chair. The two constables in uniform who were with him had been kept waiting at some distance from my house. The officer asked me whether I had any printed copies of "India in Bondage etc.," any mss. thereof and any correspondence with the author relating to it in the nature of any business agreement. Thereupon I gave him one printed copy of the book there was no other copy in my house,—and two typewritten copies of the Indian and American editions. I also gave him the original copy of the agreement with the author signed by Dr. Sunderland by which I had bound myself to give him 25 per cent. of the face value of each copy of the book sold. I gave the man the covering letter also. He saw that there were a few other letters including Rabindranath Tagore's opinion of the book, tied up with one of the mss., but these he did not take. He then wrote out an inventory of the things taken, got it signed by two local search witnesses gave me a carbon copy, and went away. The warrant he had with him was only for searching my house. He was throughout polite.

OFFICE SEARCHED.

"In the meantime, another Bengali police officer had gone to my press and office, as I learnt by telephone a little before twelve. His warrant was for searching the premises and arresting Mr. Sajanikanta Das, B. Sc., the printer and publisher of the book. From my press and office, the officer took away 42 copies of the second edition of the book one copy of the first edition the ms. from which the book was printed, and a few cash memos and other documents, to show that copies of the book had been sold and sent by V. P. P. The printer and publisher was also arrested at my office and released on bail then and there on his signing a bond for Rs. 1,000. His trial for sedition will commence on June 4 at the Presidency Magistrate's Court. At my office also the police officer was polite.

"I have asked my office to send you by post a copy of the second edition of the book in order that you may be able to form your own opinion of it, if you can make time to do so."

DRAMATIC REHEARSALS.

Let us thank the police that they were courteous. It would have been monstrous, if they had been otherwise. But a search is a search even though it is courteous. Golden fetters are no less galling to a self-respecting man than iron van. The sting lies in the fetter's not in the metal. The search itself was wholly unjustified. For Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee is not a nonentity of an editor. He is one of the foremost among journalists. He and his magazine enjoy an international reputation. The "Modern Review" is known for its sobriety and correctness of statement. It is one of the most cultured magazines commanding contributions from some of the most noted writers in India. Where was the occasion for the search! If Dr. J. T. Sunderland's book is seditious, let the publisher be prosecuted by all means but the information the police required could have been obtained without any dramatic performance. But to the Government of the day a dramatic performance is the thing they want. The tallest among us must be occasionally bent, lest we forget ourselves. Hence this exhibition of the red claw. There used to be in the mutiny days a rehearsal of humiliations. This search of Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee and much that is going on at the present moment is an edition of those rehearsals. They will continue till we learn to resent and resist such wanton insults.

Of Dr. Sunderland's book, I am sorry I know nothing. Before it was printed the author had sent me the manuscript for opinion. My pre-occupations and continuous touring prevented my ever reading it. The manuscript is still lying with me. In due course the book was published. But I know that the worthy Doctor was anxious to have my opinion even after the publication of the volume. I could not make time for reading the book though I had hoped to cope with it during the Andhra tour. But what I could not do as a friend, I shall now have to do as editor. And this is possible for it will be part of the daily editorial routine. The point however is not whether the book is seditious. The point is that searches and arrests are wholly uncalled for where the purpose can be served without them, and that they are the order of the day in India only in order to overawe and humiliate a whole people. This studied humiliation is one of the chosen methods which the ruling race consider necessary in order that they—though less than one hundred thousand—may rule three hundred million people. It is a state of things we must strain every nerve to remedy. To command respect is the first step to Swaraj.

COMMUNAL RIOT AT GHAZIABAD

—:o:—

60 PERSONS ARRESTED

MEERUT, June 5.

News of communal riot between Hindus and Mahomedans at Ghaziabad is to hand. Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of Police, Meerut, reached the scene by motor. Armed police has been rushed to the spot. Mr. Syed Nasiruddin Hyder, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, has also proceeded to the place. A number of rioters of both communities received injuries from brickbats. The cause of disturbance is reported to be the beating of a Mahomedan boy who was abusing Hindus of Mahalla. A number of arrests have been made.—Free Press.

TWO DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF TROUBLE

DELHI, June 6.

A communal fracas is reported from Ghaziabad (near Delhi) in which eight Muslims and ten Hindus are reported to have been injured. Two different versions are current regarding the origin of the trouble. According to one, it started over a house the possession of which was recently taken over by one Abdul Rahman from Permeshwari Das, on a decree from the Civil Court. It is reported that the decree-holder complained that a door and wooden plank had been missing from the house last night, for which he suspected the former owner, Permeshwari Das. Altercations between the parties led to a free fight which assumed a communal turn. Lathies and stones were freely used, and the small number of police present having been found inadequate, they were reinforced and they brought the situation under control. Seven Mussalmans including Abdur Rahman and four Hindus were arrested on the spot. The authorities have promulgated Section 144 Cr. P. C. within the locality.

ANOTHER VERSION.

According to another version, a Brahmin widow was found in a Muslim house, last night, and was subsequently rescued by the Hindus; this is stated to have led to the trouble.

A case of stray assault on a Hindu boy having been brought to the notice of the Sub-Divisional Officer, two Muslims were arrested in that connection, were summarily tried and awarded five stripes each. This had a salutary effect and everything is quiet now in the city.

The persons who were arrested, have been released on bail.

Mr. A. V. Robertson, Superintendent of Police, Meerut motored to Ghaziabad. On his arrival he found the situation quiet.—A. P.

FUNDS FOR PASSENGER RELIEF ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

PT. MALAVIYA SUPPORTS APPEAL

Pandit M. Malaviya, honorary member of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association wires from Lonavla under date 4th inst.:—

"The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has been doing very useful work. There is plenty of more work to be done to secure reliefs to railway passengers of the 3 class and traders which can only be done if the Association has sufficient funds at its disposal. I, therefore, support the appeal for Rs. 10,000/, and hope it will meet with a ready response."

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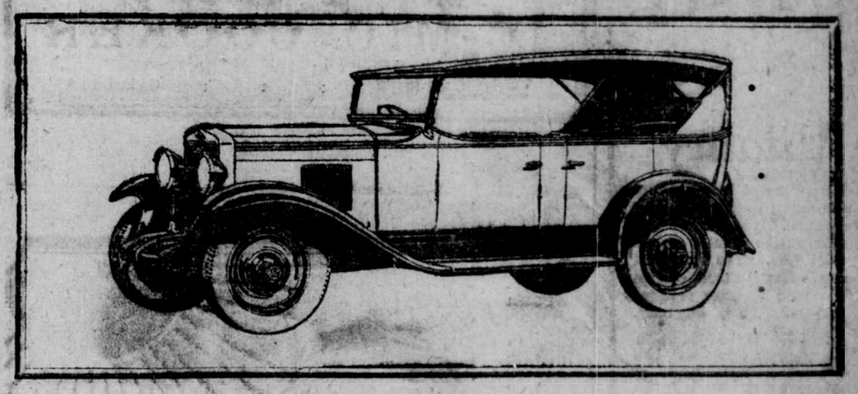

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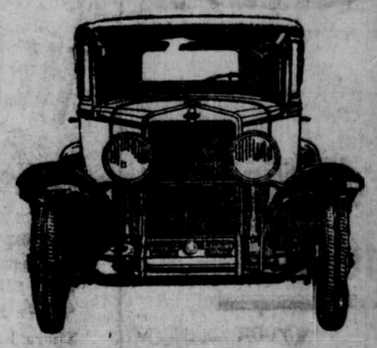

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THE WEATHER

—:o:—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Station.	Temperature Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1928 to date
Rangoon	77	0.6	5.0
Calcutta	81	T	0.4
Patna	79	0.5	0.7
Allahabad	86	..	0.1
Cawnpore	82	T	0.6
Lucknow	74	0.6	0.8
Agra	85	..	0.1
Bareilly	81	..	2.
Delhi	86	..	0.
Peshawar	87	..	0.
Hyderabad	82	..	0.
Karachi	83	..	0.
Jodhpur	84	..	0.
Jaipur	85	..	0.
Ajmer	85	..	0.
Bhuj	82	..	0.
Rajkot	80	..	0.
Surat	84	..	0.
Bhavnagar	82	..	0.
Ahmedabad	83	..	0.
Indore	79	..	0.
Akola	81	T	0.
Amraoti	80	..	0.
Jubbulpore	82	..	0.7
Nagpur	82	..	0.
Bombay	78	0.1	2.3
Ratnagiri	74	0.8	5.5
Malegaon	77	0.2	0.2
Ahmadnagar	77	0.1	0.5
Poona	74	..	0.5
Sholapur	74	..	0.
Bijapur	70	0.6	0.6
Belgaum	69	1.1	2.5
Aurangabad	74	..	0.
Raichur	72	0.1	0.2
Hyderabad	75	0.1	0.1
Bangalore	66	0.3	0.4
Mangalore	74	2.0	12.8
Madura	81	0.1	0.1
Madras	81	..	0.
Shillong	63	4.8	6.4
Cherrapunji	65	10.3	12.0
Simla	60	..	0.
Mount Abu	68	..	0.
Colombo	80	T	0.1

—:o:—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

For the 5th June 1929.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Wednesday, the 5th of June 1929, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The monsoon continues vigorous on the west coast and has extended over the region from the Bombay Deccan to the United Provinces. Yesterday's storm near Chittagong has filled up after causing further heavy rain in the Arakan and Chittagong divisions The Bay current has strengthened in Assam, Bengal and Bihar.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in the Arakan division and southeast Bengal, an increase in north Burma and Assam and a further extension over the region from the United Provinces to the north Deccan

Heavy rainfall warning. Heavy rain is likely to continue on the west coast another 24 hours.

Burma, including the Bay Islands. There has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma. the chief amounts are:—Port Blair 1.1", Akyab 4.5", Tavoy 3.1", Toungoo 2.7", Minbu 2.4", Gwa 1.9" and Amherst and Myitkyina 0.9" each Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in central Burma. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Bihar; Cherrapunji reports 10.3", Chittagong 6.4", Barisal 5.1", Shillong 4.8", Cox's Bazar 3.3", Silchar 2.6", Darjiling 1.9", Mymensingh 1.6", Narayanganj 1.2", Bogra 0.9", Jalpaiguri 0.7", Daltonganj 0.6", Patna 0.5", Purnea 0.4" and Hazaribagh 0.3". Skies are overcast in Assam and south Bengal, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Assam Bengal and north Bihar. Maximum temperature was above normal in Orissa. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 100 degrees at Cuttack.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces West and at a few stations in the United Province West; Lucknow and Pachmarhi have had 0.6" each, Gorakhpur and Hoshangabad 0.4" each and Roorkee 0.2". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the United Provinces and the south of the Central Provinces, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in the United Provinces, Central India East and the Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the United Provinces West. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 111 degrees at Hoshangabad.

Northwest India.—Gulmarg reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and parts of Kashmir, and clear generally elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and parts of Kashmir, and in excess in the Punjab Southwest and Sind. Maximum temperature was abov normal in Kashmir and the minimum in the Punjab Southwest, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in the North-West Frontier Province. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 119 degrees.

The Peninsula.—There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local rain in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad South, while a few falls have occurred in Madras Southest; the chief amounts are:—Cochin 6.0", Calicut 4.3", Mercara 3.8", Trivandrum 3.2", Mangalore 2.0", Marmagao 1.6", Belgaum 1.1", Coimbatore 0.9", Kodaikanal and Ratnagiri 0.8" each, Mysore 0.7", Bijapur 0.6" and Coonoor 0.4". Swies are overcast in the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in the Madras Coast North and in excess generally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Bombay Deccan Hyderabad North, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan and the minimum in Hyderabad South. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 102° degrees at Malegaon and Cuddapah.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—June 3rd, Sandoway (Burma) 5.5".

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,200 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 20 hrs. 55 mins., on Tuesday, the 4th June.

HEAVY RAIN ON WEST COAST

—:o:—

BOMBAY'S SEVEN INCHES OF RAIN

POONA, June 6.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has given further heavy rain on the West Coast and extended in the central parts of the country. Bombay reports seven inches of rain. The Bay current continues active in Burma and north-east India. Rainfall has decreased in Arakan and Chittagong divisions but it has been heavy in South Burma and Assam. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Mysore, and Malabar with local rain in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Central India West, Berar, Central Provinces East, Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad North, while a few falls occurred in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces West, and Madras south-east.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy five inches, Mergui three, Amherst, Rangoon, Bassein and Toungoo one and half, Yamethin and Lashio half, Cherrapunji nine, Silchar five, Chittagong four, Gauhati three, Sibsagar, Tezpur and Shillong two, Calcutta one and half, Gaya one, Mymensingh, Dibrugarh and Barisal three-quarters, Burdwan, Balasore, Sambalpur and Chaibasa half, Chanda one, Gorakhpur and Indore half, Bombay seven, Mercara five, Ratnagiri three, Calicut two, Cochin and Trivandrum one and half, Mangalore one, Ahmednagar, Parbhani and Coimbatore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Central Burma and extension in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THURSDAY

—:o:—

Bombay, June 6.

General Remarks.—The Arabian Sea monsoon has given further heavy rain on the west coast and extended in the central parts of the country. Bombay has recorded seven inches of rain. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, and local in Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces East, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces West and Madras South-East. Skies are overcast in the west and south of the Peninsula and south Gujarat, moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and Gujarat and in the Central Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the west Deccan and drier along the north Coromandel Coast and in the north Punjab. Temperatures were above normal in parts of the Punjab, and below it in parts of south Madras. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 119 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension of rain in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and into Gujarat.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Indore	0.48
Amraoti	0.36
Saugor	0.18
Nagpur	0.08
Raipur	0.12
Chanda	0.90
Ratnagiri	3.28
Marmagao	0.52
Ahmednagar	0.72
Poona	0.10
Sholapur	0.08
Bijapur	0.02
Belgaum	0.36
Bangalore	0.25
Mangalore	0.97
Calicut	2.23
Cochin	1.58
Trivandrum	1.68
Coimbatore	0.69
Colombo	1.15

Maximum temperature 88 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 73 deg. (6 deg. below normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th June, 1929.—Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.645 inches (.059 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .085.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.8 degrees (1.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.3 degrees (5.8 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 209 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 6.73 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 9.08 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 9.77 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Lightning at distance.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 6-6-29. Colaba Point 6.73 in., Fort 3.35 in., J. J. Hospital 3.97 in.

Total since 1st June to date 6-6-29. Colaba Point 9.08 in., Fort 4.96 in., J. J. Hospital 4.44 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928. Colaba Point 0.15 in., Fort 0.13 in., J. J. Hospital 0.03 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928, Colaba Point 0.00 in., Fort 0.07 in., J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.

RAINFALL DURING THE WEEK

—:o:—

SPECIAL WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 6.

The Bay monsoon extended into Assam and the Gangetic plain on 1st June and remained vigorous in Burma throughout the week. A depression was formed in north of Bay of Bengal on 1st and developed into storm by the morning of the 3rd about a hundred miles west of Akyab. It crossed the coast near Cox's Bazaar and dissipated by the morning of the 5th after causing heavy rain in Arakan and Chittagong divisions. The Arabian Sea monsoon appeared on the west coast on the 29th May with heavy falls of rain in Kanara. It was temporarily weak the next day but strengthened again on the 31st and caused very heavy rain on the west coast during the rest of the week. The monsoon extended inland in the South of the Peninsula on the 2nd and into Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad in the course of the next two days.

Some heavy falls during the week are: Minbu four inches on the 29th, Mandalay 5 inches on the 30th, Port Blair 8 on the 1st, and Sibsagar and Darbhanga 4 each on the same day, Akyab 4 on the 4th and Shillong and Barisal 5 each on the same day, Karwar 4 on the 29th, 5 on the 1st, 8 on the 2nd and 6 on the 3rd, Marmagoa 6 on the 1st, 5 on the 2nd and 4 on 3rd. Mangalore 4 on the 29th, Calicut 4 on the 2nd and 4th, Cochin 5 on the 2nd and 6 on 4th and Mercara 4 inches on the 4th.—A. P.

A Sufferer's Wish to Benefit Others

"My Leg is now completely healed."

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Our portrait is of Mrs. E. J. Harris, Church House, Upper Sapey, near Worcester, England, who writes: "Some time ago I suffered great pain from a varicose leg, which became badly ulcerated. After trying several ointments and medicines, which seemed to do no good, I resolved to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, and after having taken one bottle I found great relief. I persevered with Clarke's Blood Mixture and am now glad to say that my leg is completely healed and I am free from pain. I send this testimonial in the hope that others may benefit by Clarke's Blood Mixture in the same way as I have done."

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152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

BANK RATE REDUCED TO 5 P.C

BOMBAY, June 6.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to five per cent.—A. P.

Rugby.—The total number of unemployed on May 27th was 1,132,306. This is 27,638 more than on May 13.—B. O. W.

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THE
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BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 7 1929

WHO PROFITS BY MILL STRIKE?

Mr. Bharucha's Appeal to Save Bombay from Wreck and Ruin

APPEAL TO MAHATMA AND NATIONAL LEADERS

Whatever the bulletins of both the Mill-owners' Association and the Girni Kamgar Union might say there is no denying the fact that the situation of the mill strike in Bombay is daily going from bad to worse. It is no exaggeration to say that the textile industry to-day stands face to face with a very grave crisis such as it has very rarely experienced. The gulf between the contending parties is becoming wider and wider and the worst of it is that nobody is making any genuine efforts to bridge it. The situation has long reached a stage when not only owners and workers but all the citizens of Bombay have to put their heads together to find out a solution of the problem that would save the industry from a veritable ruin. In this connection, a special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" had a talk with Mr. B. F. Bharucha who takes a keen interest in all matters concerning the Indian industry. Mr. Bharucha holds very strong views on the situation and these he frankly discussed with our representative.

IS BOMBAY GONE MAD?

"Is Bombay gone mad?" asks Mr. Bharucha. "Is it not heading towards wrack and ruin? Are not we all missing the mark? As citizens of Bombay our foremost duty is to maintain trade and industry on which depends the prosperity of this city. As Indians we have only one foe to fight and that is the foreign government. To-day we find that all of us, capitalists, labourers, tradesmen and a majority of public, are missing the mark with the result that Bombay is driven to wrack and ruin. Both Capital and Labour are adamant. Indian mill industry is suffering while Manchester is being enormously benefited. Both Capitalists and Labourers stand on their rights unmindful of their duties with the result that Indian mills are tottering, Indian trade is dwindling thus paving the way for White Man to step in and collar our mills at rock-bottom value.

LABOUR'S FIGHT SOUND IN PRINCIPLE.

I say again: "Is Bombay going mad? Though Labour's fight for the reinstatement of 6,000 men is sound in principle, in practice the present moment is most inopportune to persist in the continuance of the strike. Most of the Labour leaders are under trial, arrests are galore, the repression of Labour Leaders and of Independencewallas is in full swing, industry is tottering and if in these circumstances the strike is prolonged our mills will fall into the hands of White capitalists and White management. Why not then Labour Leaders should come to some amicable arrangement, at least for some time, even under protest, maintaining their rights and principles and yielding only on account of humane and patriotic considerations to save the strikers from starvation and the industry from ruin?"

WHO PROFITS BY STRIKE?

"Would the attitude of Labour wreck the Agents? No. It cannot. It will wreck Indian industry and Indian shareholders and not the mill-owners for if this strike continues many mills will have to go into liquidation in which case the Agents will have the God-sent opportunity of claiming their commission for unexpired period under the agency agreement. So the strike of workmen will ruin labour, shareholders and the city and will eventually enrich the Agents who will pocket their unearned and undeserved commission under the agency agreement. Will not Labour leaders reflect on this position and revise their policy? If they don't I say with all deference to them that their policy is neither sane nor humane. I know there are some Agents who are loaded with heavy debts and to whom the continuance of the strike will be a God-sent relief to wind up the mills and pocket their commission. I have not seen this aspect of the situation brought out anywhere in the controversy.

APPEAL TO CAPITALISTS.

"The capitalists are also adamant. They too stand on their rights. They hope to bring Labour to their feet. They overlook the fact that dissatisfied labour will never be efficient and, therefore, cannot be remunerative. Those of them who are reckoning on pocketing their commission in the event of premature liquidation of the mills, are, to my mind following the policy of killing a goose that lays the golden eggs. I, therefore, appeal to capitalists, I mean the mill agents in this case, to think less of their rights and more of their duties and try to meet labour as best as they can for let them not forget the fact that Wadias despite their most noble benefactions in the shape of hospitals and various other charitable institutions, are retaining their membership of the Mill-owners' Association and are at the same time refusing to reinstate the dismissed men thereby making the position of other mill-owners most difficult. If the Wadia group were to be out of the Association I do not think Labour leaders could have any legitimate grievance against other mills; nor could they recommend continuance of the present strike. In any case to persist in the present fight is simply to play into the hands of Manchester and Japan. I, therefore, wonder whether even our shrewd capitalists are not missing their mark.

CALL THE MAHATMA.

"Speaking about the businessmen and shareholders, I feel that even they have not risen to the height of the occasion and brought their influence to bear upon the situation. Their indifferent and indefinite attitude leads an impartial observer to conclude that they are also missing their mark. As to our political leaders I say with all deference that their aloofness in this grave crisis is most unfortunate. Bombay has always stood by other provinces in their hour of need and has helped national cause most liberally. If Bombay suffers in trade and industry, I fear most intensely that it will deal a greatt blow to the cause of Nationalism all over the country. In this connection my eyes are first turned to Mahatma Gandhi. In 1921 Bombay responded to his appeal for Tilak Swaraj Fund most handsomely. I repeat my appeal to him to come to the rescue of Bombay in this grave crisis. I appeal to all my Maharashtra and Muslim friends. Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar, Savarkar, Welkar, Sathye, Paranjapye, Deshmukh, Shoukat Jinnah, Chagla and others to lose no time in forming themselves into a committee to bring about an early settlement of the present unfortunate impasse. We all seem to forget that our fight at the present moment is against the foreign system of government and we ought to set aside our differences; political, communal, economical and commercial to fight the common foe for only if we are financially strong we can stand the foreign onslaughts. On the contrary if we are financially crippled this Bombay and to a certain extent India too will be politically crippled through the present policy of exploitation and downright repression. I, therefore, appeal to all to review the situation from the new angle of vision which I have submitted with all deference to those who are dealing with the situation and try to find some sort of solution discarding rights, discharging duties and saving Bombay from wrack and ruin. Will Mahatmaji and other national leaders respond? I hope they will before it is too late.

PANIC-MONGERS BUSY.

"I wonder", concluded Mr. Bharucha, "if the Share Market has also gone mad, for even there some of the brokers and some of the agents and even some of the members of the Board are trying to make hay while the Sun shines thereby greatly depressing the market and creating a regular financial crisis and a veritable panic. In this regard, I strongly support the "Bombay Chronicle's" suggestion of suspending the forward transactions in the mill shares which will have a very steadying effect on the Share Market and even on the Money Market."

VESUVIUS ACTIVE ONCE AGAIN

VILLAGES DESTROYED

REGION RESEMBLES HADES

Rome—After a lull in the morning, Vesuvius is again erupting with undiminished intensity. It belched, throughout the day, millions of cubic feet of lava which is flowing down the "Valley of Hell" crumpling up villages as with the twist of an iron wrist The hamlet Pagano and the village Lavini have been blotted out and half of the village Terzigno has been submerged. The region resembles Hades. The dust falling on houses mingles with the sulphurous fumes of lava and clouds of smoke. The crash of falling buildings punctuates the steady roar of the volcano, and earth trembles with subterranean rumblings. The remaining villagers are weeping and fleeing for safety. The appearance of the volcano is majestically terrifying a pillar of smoke three miles high, reddened by the glow of internal fires. Flaming particles are hurled to a height of 15,000 feet.

MONT EL NEVADO BECOMES ACTIVE VOLCANO

MINERS ENTOMBED AS RESULT OF EARTHQUAKE

LONDON, June 6.

Buenos Aires—Mont El Nevado, which is about 100 miles from San Rafael in the Province of Mendoza, where there were many fatalities on account of an earthquake during the week-end, has become an active volcano.

There have been further series of earthquake shocks in Mendoza and many were killed and injured on Mont El Nevado. A number of miners have been entombed in lead-mines as a result of earthquakes.—Reuter.

RAMPUR DONATES RS. 50,000 TO THANKSGIVING FUND

SIMLA, June 5.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has donated Rs. 50,000 to the Viceroy's Thanksgiving Fund. —A. P.

His Majesty's Message to King Amanullah

BOMBAY, June 6.

King Amanullah Khan has received the following cable from King George, dated London, June 4:—

"To King Amanullah, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay,—

I thank Your Majesty sincerely for your message and for your good wishes for my recovery. It is a great pleasure to the Queen and me to know that my Government have been able to contribute in some degree to the comfort of Queen Souriya and yourself at this time.

GEORGE R. I."

FEELING AGAINST BACHA

Villagers' Objection to His Name in Khutba

MULLAHS FORCIBLY TURNED OUT

PEHAWAR CITY, June 6.

Baccha-e-Saqqa has recently married the daughter of Sardar Abdul Quddus Khan, who was the chief Wazir in the time of Amir Habibullah Khan.

It is learnt that some Mullahs at Laghman, the place where Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan took refuge when he fled from Jalalabad, tried to read the name of Baccha-e-Saqqa in Jumma sermon, but the congregation did not tolerate this innovation, with the result that the Mullahs were forcibly turned out of the village. This incident is believed to be a sign of the intensity of public feeling in Eastern Afghanistan against Baccha's rule.—Free Press.

GENERAL GULAM NABI KHAN

STILL STANDS FOR AMANULLAH

PESHAWAR, June 6.

General Gulam Nabi Khan has decided that though King Amanullah has left, he still stands for the ex-King, and should he succeed in capturing Kabul, he still recall King Amanullah and put him on the throne of Kabul.—Free Press.

ALI AHMED JAN HUMILIATED

MADE TO WALK WITH HEAD AND FEET BARE

PESHAWAR, June 6.

According to telegrams from Baccha Saquo, Sardar Ali Ahmad Jan was brought down to Kabul, and was by Baccha's order made to go through the streets of Kabul with his head and feet bare.—Free Press.

NADIR KHAN'S DIFFICULTIES

SIMLA, June 6.

It has been confirmed that Ali Ahmed Jan has been brought captive to Kabul where Habibullah has imprisoned him in Ark Fort. What fate awaits him is uncertain. It is stated that Suleman-Khel Ghilzais, after occupation of Kandahar brought him to Habibullah to win the prize. Various conjectures are entertained about the fate of Kandahar. General Ghulamnabi is reported to be advancing to Kabul via Bamian. The numerical strength of his forces is not known, but a large lashkar of Hazaras is believed to be accompanying him. Habibullah has withdrawn his forces from Ghorband Valley, suspecting the vascillating attitude of different tribes.

NADIRKHAN'S ACTIVITIES.

It is reported that Nadirkhan's activities are confined to tribal inter-negotiations at Shishnak, and his financial difficulty hinders him from securing stable support of his Allies. Hashamkhan is moving about in Koga and Hissarak, trying to intercept caravans. Habibullah's Trade Agent has notified to the mercantile community of the complete possession of Chaman-Kandahar Road and promising safe postal arrangements for Kabul and Mizarisharif via Kandahar.—A. P.

CHURCH V. STATE

POPE-MUSSOLINI DISPUTE

WILL LATERAN TREATY BE NOT RATIFIED?

LONDON, June 5.

Rome.—In a long letter to Cardinal Gasparri, the Secretary of State, replying to the recent speeches of Sgr. Mussolini during discussion of the Lateran Treaty in the Chamber and the Senate, in which Sgr. Mussolini, "inter alia", claimed that the Church of Italy was subject to the authority of State. The Pope emphatically dissents from many of Sgr. Mussolini's views. In the course of a letter, the Pope after recalling that the Concordat forms an integral part of the Treaty for the solution of the Roman question, ends with the ominous words: "It follows that together they stand or fall, even if the Vatican City should fall as a consequence", thus clearly indicating that the Vatican would consider the failure of the Italian Government to observe clauses of the Concordat as sufficient reason not to ratify the Lateran Treaties.—Reuter.

POPE'S LETTER TO IL DUCE

INDEPENDENCE OF THE CHURCH

LONDON, June 6.

Rome.—The Pope's letter expressed sorrow that the joy which greeted the conclusion of the Lateran treaties should have been "so profoundly and painfully disturbed" only three months later. The Pope complained that many passages in Sgr. Mussolini's speeches placed in doubt the sovereignty and independence of the Church. With regard to Sgr. Mussolini's statement that the Church of Italy is subject to the authority of the State, the Pope declared that the Holy See was the supreme organ of the universal Catholic Church and the legitimate representative of the Church Organisation of Italy. The Pope concluded by expressing the belief that the peace between the State and Vatican would be lasting.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LABOUR'S PROMISE TO INDIA.

LONDON, June 6.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, a member of Parliament, writing in "New Leader" on Labour's task, says: "Egypt's independence must be fully recognised and her elected Parliament should be given opportunity of functioning while India must have Dominion Status within a year.

The "New Leader" which has "Special Victory Number" with cartoon "Labour breaks its bonds" hopes that new Cabinet will be straightforward Labour Ministry without inclusion of so-called "experts" from outside Labour ranks.

INDIA LOOKS TO LABOUR PARTY.

The paper says the post requiring specially careful selection is India Office for which sympathy, courage, and generosity are demanded. The paper continues India is much bigger ferment than even Labour opinion realises. The recent arrests of Trade Union and Labour leaders have created an ugly atmosphere. "Despite the memory of Bengal Ordinance India's eyes are turned at this hour of her trial towards Labour Government in Whitehall. We hope British Labour won't disappoint them."—Reuter.

LONDON, June 6.

Wellington.—Premier Sir Joseph Ward states that directly favourable financial balance is restored Government will subsidize steamer communication between Newzealand and East in order to develop markets for staple products.—Reuter.

"MEDIAEVAL PRACTICES" AT MEERUT

Accused's Complaint Against Prosecution

Mr. Joshi, Local Secretary, Central Defence Committee, Meerut, wires:—

After perusal of the messages sent by the Associated Press and the Free Press the local Secretaries of the Meerut Case Central Defence Committee have come to the conclusion that both the above news agents are not doing what they ought to be doing. In the reports about the proceedings. On 1st inst. the speeches of some of the accused in opposition to the prosecutor's application for further remand of the accused to jail custody are not at all reported. Mr. M. G. Desai, one of the Bombay accused, said that the Court in granting to the prosecution a remand on such a flimsy excuse as the breakdown of health, either of Mr. Horton, or of Mr James Langford behaved like a mediaeval court. He sympathised, continued Mr. Desai, with the delicate state of health of either of the two functionaries; but in that case it was up to Government to appoint three or four more lawyers so that the imprisonment of the accused might not be unreasonably prolonged.

Another accused complained to the Court about the interception of their letters whereupon Mr. Langford James challenged him to quote one instance. Messrs. Nimbkar and Joglekar, two of the accused, faced him with four instances each forthwith.

Mr. Osmani brought it to the notice of the Court that in addition to interception of letters they were teased with letters such as they ought not to be sent. He was sent a letter to by the Air Mail, coming from London and on his opening it he found a Marathi magazine inside. He requested the Court to find out the person who did that and requested His Worship to stop it, if it lay within the power of the Court. Eventually the application for remand was granted.

The Government side will be represented by Messrs. James and Mitter and the accused will be represented by Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, Dr. Ansari, Bar.at.Law, Mr. Deoki Prasad Sinha, Advocate, Mr Gupta, Advocate Mr KF Nariman will be present for a few days at the beginning. These gentlemen will work on behalf of the Central Defence Committee.

The Bengal Defence Committee is sending Mr. Chakravarti Bar-at-Law, Dewan Chamaulal appears to be engaged for Mr. Jhabwalla in addition to Advocate Jhabwalla, the brother of the accused.

NO WEAK-KNEED POLICY IN INDIA OR EGYPT

WHAT FRENCH PRESS EXPECTS OF MACDONALD

LONDON, June 6.

The French Press in their comments generally takes the view that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would be carried away by francophobia. "Le Petit Blen" enlarges on Labour politicians antipathy to French policies. "Le Figaro" thinks on the other hand that Mr. MacDonald might adopt a moderate policy in European affairs and it predicts he would avoid feebleness in India and Egypt. —Free Press Beam Service.

NATIONAL SLOGANS ON CLOTHES

ARREST OF BANGALORE NATIONALIST

Bangalore June 5.

For a second time Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao was arrested to-day for the alleged offence of disobeying the District Magistrate's orders by wearing Khaddar Shorts on which were painted inscriptions such as "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai." "Karnataka-Mata-ki-Jai." "Bharat Mata-ki-Jai." "Satyagraha is my Mission", "Non-Violence is my only weapon," "Breaking the Press Act is my Creed", "Fear not Jail or Deportation", etc., and he was produced before the City Magistrate.

Mr. Rao said that the District Magistrate's order prohibited only placards, and not the wearing of inscribed clothes. He was released on personal recognisance. The case is posted for the 8th. The clothes in question were forcibly seized.—Free Press.

MR. SEGHAL CONGRATULATED

PUNJAB UNDAUNTED BY REPRESSION

LAHORE, June 6.

At a largely-attended meeting held last night under the auspices of the Congress, Mr. Abdul Kadir Kasuri presiding, a resolution was adopted, congratulating Mr. Kedarinath Seghal on his convictions to three years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition, and declaring the country's determination to carry on the Congress programme undaunted by repression. The speakers appealed to the people of the Punjab to enlist 52,000 members for the Congress, from the province, according to the instructions of the All-India Congress Committee. Moulana Zafarali lamented the indifference of the Mussalmans towards the Congress.—Free Press.

British Embassy in America

SIR ESME HOWARD DECIDES TO MAKE IT DRY

LONDON, June 6.

Washington.—Sir Esme Howard has decided to make the British Embassy here dry. He has informed the members of the Embassy staff that henceforth he will not sign requests for importation of diplomatically immune alcoholic liquors. It appears that no representations whatever have been made by the American Government in this regard.

Sir Esme recently declared that he would gladly co-operate with the other diplomatic representatives who were willing to abandon the privilege of importing liquor, but he denied the report that he was speaking on behalf of the diplomatic Corps of which, as its doyen, he is the titular spokesman.—Reuter.

DERBY SWEEP-PRIZES

SOME UNEXPECTED WINDFALLS

LONDON, June 6.

One of the two Trigo tickets of the Stock Exchange Sweepstake worth £125,000 is held by a West-End businessman and the other by Mrs. Chapman, a childless widow of Bournemouth who wins £62,500 as she has sold half the share of her ticket for £12,00 to her nephew, Mr. Julian Kahn, a well-known Nottingham millionaire and sportsman who took England a cricket team to the West Indies. Mr. Kahn stated that members of his cricket team had each bought a pound share of his intrest in the ticket, and so would receive £1,000 among them.—Reuter.

OUDTSHOORN RESIDENT'S LUCK.

LONDON, June 6.

Capetown—One of Trigo tickets in the Calcutta Derby Sweep is held by a resident of Oudtshoorn, Cap Province.—Reuter.

A WIDOW'S LUCK

DRAWS ONE OF "TRIGO" NUMBERS

LONDON, June 6.

Mrs. Winifred Cole of Bristol, a widow of an Indian bank official, drew one of the Calcutta Sweep "Trigo" numbers.

Four typists employed by publishing company at Westminster share one of the third prizes in the Calcutta Sweep.—Reuter.

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